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REPORT

UPON THE

STATE OF PUBLIC HEALTH

IN THE

City of Dublin

FOR THE YEAR 1896,

BY

SIR C. A. CAMERON.

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REPORT

UPON

The State of Public Health

AND THE

SANITARY WORK PERFORMED IN DUBLIN DURING THE YEAR 1896:

ALSO

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

ANALYSIS AND INSPECTION OF FOOD, &c.,

BY

SIR CHARLES A. CAMERON, M.D., R.U.I.; D.P.H. Camb.;
F.R.C.S.I.; M.R.C.P.; F.I.C.;

PAST-PRESIDENT, HONORARY DIPLOMATE IN PUBLIC HEALTH, AND PROFESSOR OF HYGIENE AND CHEMISTRY, ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS; L.A.H. (HONORIS CAUSA); VICE-PRESIDENT AND EX-PRESIDENT BRITISH INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH, AND OF SOCIETY OF PUBLIC ANALYSTS; EXAMINER IN SANITARY SCIENCE, ROYAL UNIVERSITY; MEMBER OF THE ARMY SANITARY COMMITTEE; HON. MEMBER OF THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE OF SWEDEN, THE STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF CALIFORNIA, AND OF THE SOCIETIES OF HYGIENE, FRANCE, BELGIUM, PARIS, BORDEAUX, &c.,

Superintendent Medical and Executive Officer of Health, City Analyst, and Inspector of Explosives.

DOLLARD, PRINTINGHOUSE, DUBLIN.

1898.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE OF THE CORPORATION OF DUBLIN (1897).

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor
Alderman The Right. Hon. Joseph M. Meade, P.C., LL.D., Chairman
Councillor Joseph Hatch, Deputy-Chairman
Alderman Mulligan, J.P.
Councillor Michael O'Reilly
,, Patrick Monks
,, T. Lenehan
,, H. Holohan
,, Thomas Sherlock
,, George Healy, J.P.
,, J. Hutchinson
,, J. J. O'Meara
,, M. Farrell
,, P. O'Hara
,, Robert Mitchell, J.P.
,, Hugh Doyle

SANITARY STAFF (1896).

Consulting Sanitary Officer.

Edward D. Mapother, M.D.; F.R.C.S.I.

Superintendent Medical Officer of Health, Executive Sanitary Officer, Inspector of Explosives and City Analyst.

Sir Charles A. Cameron, M.D.; F.R.C.S.I.

Sanitary Engineer and Assistant to Executive Sanitary Officer.

John G. O'Sullivan, Assoc. Mem. Inst. C.E.; Mem. San. Inst. (Lond.)

Clerks.

Joseph P. Brodrick.
B. Coyle.
John J. Murray (in Accountant's Office.)

Scrivener.—Miss Ryan.

District Medical Officers of Health.

South Side.

Doctor Thomas Purcell	No. 1 District
,, John Barton	,,
,, Newell	No. 2 District
,, St. George Ashe	,,
,, G. P. Cope	No. 3 District
,, H. Day	,,
,, Herbert Byrne	No. 4 District
,, Ninian M. Falkiner	,,

North Side.

Doctor J. H. M'Auley	No. 1 District
„ Henry W. Oulton	„
„ Thomas Donnelly	„
„ O'Connell J. Delahoyde	No. 2 District
„ Michael Strahan	„
„ Albert O. Speedy	No. 3 District
„ J. P. Garland	„

Surveyors of Buildings.

Walter Butler. D. J. Walsh.

Chief Inspector of Food under the Public Health Act.

Inspector James Halligan.

Constable Acting as Food Inspector.

John Hickey.

DISINFECTANT DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent of Disinfection.

John Macallan, F.R.S.E., F.I.C.

Chief Disinfector.

Peter Flynn.

*Assistant Disinfectors.**

Thomas Dunne. James M'Manus.

Keeper of Disinfecting House and Laundry, Marrowbone-lane.

Joseph Flynn.

Inspector of Slaughter-houses.

Michael O'Reilly.

Registrar of Dairies, &c., under Provisions of Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act.

Patrick Nally.

Inspectors of Dairies and Cowsheds.

James Collins. James Cooke.

---

* A large number of temporary assistants were employed in 1896 on account of the epidemics of scarlet fever and measles.

SANITARY SUB-OFFICERS.

Superintendent.

Inspector James Halligan.

South Side.

Inspector.

Sergeant William Reid.

District Officers.

Police.

Constable Thomas Nolan	No.3 District
,, James Holland	No.4 District
,, John Fitzgerald	,,

Civilians.

John J. Kane	No. 1 District
John Weir	,,
James M'Ternan	No. 2 District
P. J. Healy	,,
Patrick Kelly	,,
Henry Sheeran	No. 3 District
John O'Brien	,,
Thomas Rice	,,
Nicholas Cloney	,,
William Adrien	,,
Timothy Keogh	,,

North Side.

Inspector.

Sergeant Robert Thompson.

District Officers.

Police.

Constable Patrick Donohoe	No. 1 District

Civilians.

Timothy Lyons	No 1 District
Thomas Mulhall	,,
John Devine	,,
Michael Hackett	No. 2 District
John G. Webb	,,
John MacMahon	,,
Mathew Forde	No. 3 District
Henry Egan	,,
Thomas Brett	,,
James Kane	,,

Inspectors under Shop Hours Act.

Mrs. Louie Gallagher.
John J. Scott.

Clerks in Sanitary Office.

Peter Doyle. Patrick King. John Dolan.

Sanitary Plumber.

Robert Doyle, R.P.C.

Office Attendant.

Richard L. Reid.

SEWERS DEPARTMENT.

Draughtsman.

Michael Rafter.

Inspector of Sewers.

P. Kenny (died in 1896).

Assistant Inspector of Sewers.

P. Ward.

Clerks.

J. P. Kerrigan (in Accountant's Office).
William M‘Carthy.
W. E. Ward.

CITY LABORATORY STAFF.

F. Heron, M.B., Dub. Univ.; F.I.C.
John Macallan, F.R.S.E., F.I.C.
Miss Mary Robertson, M.A., R. Univ.
B. Coyle.
Miss S. A. Jacob.
Ernest S. Cameron, F.C.S.I.

Clerk.

William McCarthy.

ARTISANS' DWELLINGS AND NIGHTLY LODGING-HOUSES.

Superintendent.

Charles Verschoyle.

Assistant Superintendent.

P. Sheeran.

Matron.
Mrs. Verschoyle.

Ticket Issuer.	*Attendant.*
J. Haslet.	D. Noonan.

Baths and Wash-houses, Tara-street.

Superintendent.
John P. O'Brien.

Matron.
Mrs. A. O'Brien.

Ticket Issuer.
John Murphy.

Fireman.
John Townsend.

Attendants.

T. M'Dermott.
J. Reilly.
M. Carroll.
E. Ryan.
J. Baitson

REPORT

UPON

The State of Public Health

AND THE

SANITARY WORK PERFORMED IN DUBLIN

DURING THE YEAR 1896,

BY

SIR CHARLES A. CAMERON,

Superintendent Medical and Executive Officer of Health and City Analyst.

POPULATION.

The City of Dublin is situated in Latitude 53° 20′ 38″ N.; Longitude 6° 17′ 30″ W. The area of the City comprises 3,808 acres. It is, with the exception of a small portion of its boundary, surrounded by the following townships:—Pembroke, Rathmines and Rathgar, Kilmainham, Clontarf and Drumcondra. The City and these townships, together with Blackrock and Kingstown, and portions of some rural districts, comprise the Dublin Metropolitan registration area. In 1891 the population of this area was 349,594, and it is believed not to have increased since that year. The population of the City, or Municipal Districts, in 1891, was 245,001.

DENSITY OF POPULATION.

The number of persons residing in the whole area was in the ratio of 14·2 per acre, and in the City 64·3 per acre.

AGES OF THE POPULATION.

In 1891, the ages of the population in the Dublin registration area were as follows :—

Under 5 years	5 and under 20	20 and under 40	40 and under 60	60 and under 80	80 and upwards
37,003	101,853	119,890	65,265	23,765	1,818

In the City there were 51,851 families, comprising 127,408 females and 117,503 males.

HOUSES.

The number of inhabited houses was 25,766. There were 3,448 uninhabited houses, and 156 were being built.

AREA, VALUATION, POPULATION, NUMBER OF HOUSES INHABITED, UNINHABITED, and BUILDING, of the several MUNICIPAL WARDS in the CITY OF DUBLIN in 1891.

MUNICIPAL WARDS	Area Statute Acres	Valuation exclusive of exemptions			Population		Houses, 1891			
					1881	1891	In-habited	Unin-habited	build-ing	Total Houses
North City, 6 Wards.		£	s.	d.						
Arran-quay	559	45,042	5	0	27,405	26,546	2,636	241	26	2,903
Inns-quay	226	42,973	0	0	22,707	22,496	2,301	268	7	2,576
Mountjoy	221	40,659	15	0	19,407	22,469	2,557	251	2	2,810
North City	82	48,886	0	0	10,885	9,774	930	468	7	1,405
North Dock	565	71,596	10	0	22,707	23,075	2,839	379	6	3,224
Rotundo	138	37,087	15	0	12,210	12,549	1,381	100	5	1,486
Total, North City ...	1,791	286,245	5	0	115,321	116,909	12.644	1,707	53	14,404
South City, 9 Wards										
Fitzwilliam	202	49,224	10	0	10,786	11,949	1,573	78	4	1,655
Mansion House ...	111	34,226	5	0	11,767	11,096	963	117	5	1,085
Merchants'-quay ...	313	34,255	15	0	20,281	23,034	2,528	269	3	2,800
Royal Exchange ...	71	48,713	5	0	9,778	8,766	778	183	2	963
South City	55	52,892	15	0	6,176	4,599	575	368	25	968
South Dock	285	62,348	15	0	15,051	14,895	1,658	174	11	1,843
Trinity	160	46,881	5	0	13,662	12,176	1,055	172	21	1,248
Usher's-quay ...	583	42,485	0	0	22,779	21,129	1.750	157	21	1,928
Wood-quay ...	159	33,591	15	0	24,001	20,448	2,240	223	11	2,474
Total, South City ...	1,942	404,619	5	0	134,281	128,092	13,120	1,741	103	14,964
Total, North & South, City	3,733	690,864	10	0	249,602	245,001	25,764	3,448	156	29,368

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Gas mains and water mains of City of Dublin included in valuation of Wards

Number of Families in the City of Dublin occupying each Class of House Accommodation in 1891.

Class of Houses	House Accommodation				Total Families	Total House
	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	4th Class		
1st Class . .	4.694	2,990	5.410	12,166	25,260	8,720
2nd ,, . .	—	10,289	6,845	6,908	24,042	14,638
3rd ,, . .	—	—	2.281	261	2,542	2,399
4th ,, . .	—	—	—	7	7	7
Total , .	4.694	13,279	14,536	19,342	51,851	25,764

The accommodation which the houses afford has been arranged under four classes, viz. :—1st class consists of first-class houses occupied by one family. 2nd class consists of second-class houses occupied by one family, or of first-class houses occupied by two or three families. 3rd class consists of third-class houses with one family each, second-class houses with two or three families, and first-class houses occupied by four or five families. 4th class includes all fourth-class houses with more than one family, second-class houses with four or more families, third-class houses and first-class houses inhabited by six or more families.

METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS.

My friend, Dr. John W. Moore, F.M.S., has kindly furnished me with the following meteorological statistics for 1896. Fitzwilliam-square, where the observations were made, is nearly in the central part of Dublin.

RAINFALL IN 1896,

At 40 *Fitzwilliam-square, West, Dublin.*
Rain Gauge:—Diameter of funnel, 8 *in. Height of top—Above ground,* 1 *ft.* 4 *in.; above sea level,* 50 *ft.*

Month	Total Depth	Greatest Fall in 24 Hours		Number of Days on which ·01 or more fell
	Inches	Depth	Date	
January ...	·720	.212	13th	14
February ...	·688	·320	25th	10
March ...	3·310	·500	17th	23
April ...	·883	·334	13th	16
May ...	·190	·080	18th	7
June ...	1·883	·700	16th	14
July ...	5·474	2·020	24th	18
August ...	1·136	.172	17th	18
September ...	5·073	·949	4th	23
October ...	2·515	·769	7th	22
November ...	·664	·190	14th	9
December ...	4·185	1·388	8th	20
Total ...	26·901	2·020	July 24th	194

The rainfall was 0·795 inch in defect of the average annual measurement of the twenty-five years, 1865-89 inclusive—viz., 27·696 inches.

It is to be remembered that the rainfall in 1887 was very exceptionally small—16·601 inches; the only approach to this measurement in Dublin being in 1870 when only 20·859 inches fell; in 1884, when the measurement was 20·467 inches; and in 1893, with its rainfall of 20·493 inches. In seven of the twenty-five years in question, the rainfall was less than 26 inches.

The scanty rainfall in 1887 was in marked contrast to the abundant downpour in 1886, when 32·966 inches, or as nearly as possible double the fall of 1887, fell on 220 days. Only twice since these records commenced has the rainfall in Dublin exceeded that of 1886—namely, in 1872, when 35·566 inches fell on 238 days; and in 1880, when 34·512 inches were measured on, however, only 188 days.

In 1896 there were 194 rainy days, or days upon which not less than ·005 inch of rain (five-thousands of an inch) was measured. This was almost exactly equal to the average number of rainy days, which was 194·3 in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive. In 1868 and 1887—the warm dry years of recent times—the rainy days were only 160, and in 1870 they were only 145.

The rainfall in 24 hours from 9 a.m. to 9 a.m. exceeded one inch on two occasions in 1892—viz., May 28th (2·056 inches) and August 16th (10·31 inches). On no occasion in 1893 did one inch of rain fall on a given day in Dublin. In 1894 falls of upwards of an inch of rain in 24 hours were recorded on four occasions—viz., May 15th (1·330 inches); July 24th (1·560 inches); August 25th (1·369 inches); and October 23rd (1·042 inches). In 1895, 1·802 inches fell on January 12th; 1·014 inches on July 24th; and 1·256 inches on July 25th. In 1896, 1·563 inches fell on July 8th; 2·020 inches on July 24th; and 1·388 inches on December 8th.

Included in the 194 rainy days in 1896 are 7 on which snow or sleet fell, and 18 on which there was hail. In March, hail was observed on 4 days; in April, on 6 days; in June, August and September, on 1 day; in October, on 3 days; and on 2 days in December. Snow or sleet fell on 1 day in January, on 3 days in March, and also on 3 days in October. Thunder occurred on 6 occasions during the year—once in April, twice in June, once in July, August and October. Lightning was also seen on 4 occasions in September, and once in July and October.

The rainfall in the first six months was 7·854 inches on 84 days. The rainfall exceeded 3 inches in March (3·310), July (5·474), September (5·073), and December (48·51). In May it was only ·190 inch on 7 days.

The rainfall was distributed as follows:—4·898 inches fell on 47 days in the first quarter, 2·956 inches on 37 days in the second, 11·683 inches on 59 days in the third, 7·364 inches on 51 days in the fourth and last quarter.

Aurora borealis was observed on 5 occasions—namely, on February 18th, March 4th, May 2nd, October 11th and December 3rd. More or less fog prevailed on 51 occasions—10 in January, 8 in February, 6 in March, 2 in April, May, July and September; 4 in October, 8 in November, and 7 in December. High winds were noted on 114 days—9 in January, 8 in February, 17 in March, 8 in April, 3 in May, 7 in June, 4 in July, 13 in August, 15 in September, 11 in October, 7 in November, and 12 in December. The high winds amounted to gales (force 7 or upwards, according to the Beaufort scale) on 32 occasions—2 in January, 10 in March, 2 in April, 1 in May, June and July, 3 in August, 7 in September, 1 in October, 2 in November and December.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations taken at Dublin (40 *Fitzwilliam-square, West) during the Year* 1896.

MONTH	Abs. Max.	Date	Abs. Min.	Date	Mean Daily Max.	Mean Daily Min.	Rainfall	Rainy Days	Mean Height of Barometer	Highest Pressure	Date	Lowest Pressure	Date	Prevalent Winds
	°		°		°	°	Ins.		Ins.	Ins.		Ins.		
January ...	56·8	2nd	27·9	21st	48·4	40·1	·720	14	30·308	31·020	9th	29·397	15th	W., S.W.
February ...	56·7	8th	31·9	18th	49·9	40·4	·868	10	30·237	30·642	3rd	29·420	19th	S.S.W.
March ...	58·5	24th	34·1	27th	52·1	40·1	3·310	23	29·750	30·242	31st	28·593	3rd	W., N.W.
April ...	64·5	24th	36·1	2nd	57·3	44·4	·883	16	30·179	30·488	19th	29·691	28th	W., N.W.
May ...	71·8	29th	36·2	1st	63·1	47·3	·190	7	30·308	30·558	25th	29·991	22nd	E., N.W.
June ...	80·8	15th	49·1	1st	68·3	54·4	1·883	14	29·929	30·276	29th	29·420	17th	W., N.W.
July ...	76·7	13th	45·0	28th	67·2	54·5	5·474	18	30·006	30·372	17th	29·419	25th	S. W., N. W., W.
Augus ...	71·1	23rd	45·6	26th	64·3	52·3	1·136	18	30·073	30·361	10th	29·570	29th	N., W., N.W.
September ...	68·4	17th	41·1	21st	61·4	50·2	5·073	23	29·707	30·449	30th	28·680	25th	W., N.W., S.E.
October ...	63·7	2nd	30·1	23rd	50·4	39·6	2·515	22	29·760	30·480	13th	28·780	8th	N.W., N.W.
November ...	54·0	22nd	26·2	6th	47·8	38·6	·664	9	30·156	30·613	24th	29·157	14th	W., S.W.
December ...	57·6	26th	27·0	18th and 20th	46·1	36·7	4·185	20	29·702	30·301	27th	28·784	6th	W., S.E., N.W.
Extremes, Totals and Means	° 80·8	June 15th	° 26·2	Nov. 6th	° 56·4	° 44·9	Ins. 26·901	Days 194	Ins. 30·010	Ins. 31·020	Jan. 9th	Ins. 28·593	Mar. 3rd	W., N.W., S.W.
					50·7°									

Lieutenant-Colonel Kirkwood, R.E., has kindly furnished me with the following abstract of his Meteorological observations :—

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

MADE AT THE ORDNANCE SURVEY OFFICE, DURING THE YEAR 1896.

Latitude—53° 21′ 44″·65 North. Longitude—6° 21′ 6″·35 West. Height above M.S.L.—155·3 Feet.

1896	BAROMETER: Corrected for Altitude and Reduced to 32° Fah.: Mean: 9.0 a.m.	9.0 p.m.	Mean	Range	Highest in Month	Lowest in Month	Range	TEMPERATURE: Self-Registering Thermometers: Highest in Month	Lowest in Month	Range	Mean: Of all Highest	Of all Lowest	Temp.	Range	Hygrometer: 9.0 a.m., Mean: Dry Bulb	Wet Bulb	Dew Point	Elastic Force of Vapour	Humidity
JANUARY ..	30·303	30·316	30·310	0·013	31·029	29·383	1·646	55·4	19·8	35·6	47·8	36·7	42·3	11·1	41·4	39·7	37·3	·230	85·7
FEBRUARY ..	30·244	30·228	30·236	0·016	30·624	29·406	1·218	56·2	24·9	31·3	49·4	36·4	42·9	13·0	43·1	41·2	38·9	·242	85·3
MARCH ..	29·750	29·762	29·756	0·012	30·243	28·642	1·601	59·2	28·1	31·1	51·1	37·1	44·1	14·0	45·1	42·6	39·7	·248	82·1
APRIL .	30·178	30·181	30·180	0·003	30·481	29·695	0·786	64·0	31·9	32·1	56·2	40·9	48·6	15·3	50·7	47·0	43·1	·282	75·8
MAY ..	30·320	30·300	30·310	0·020	30·547	29·992	0·555	72·7	29·7	43·0	63·3	40·8	52·1	22·5	56·2	51·7	47·4	·332	73·0
JUNE ..	29·939	29·932	29·936	0·007	30·296	29·448	0·848	82·0	43·0	39·0	68·3	50·4	59·4	17·9	61·8	55·9	51·0	·377	68·6
JULY ..	30·006	30·002	30·004	0·004	30·362	29·485	0·877	75·4	37·8	37·6	66·6	51·2	58·9	15·4	60·5	56·1	52·2	·395	74·8
AUGUST .	30·070	30·070	30·070	0·000	30·363	29·641	0·722	70·3	40·6	29·7	64·0	48·7	56·4	15·3	58·2	54·4	50·9	·377	77·1
SEPTEMBER ..	29·682	29·724	29·703	0·042	30·441	28·902	1·539	68·9	36·4	32·5	61·5	47·3	54·4	14·2	56·5	53·6	50·8	·377	81·6
OCTOBER ..	29·764	29·761	29·763	0·003	30·459	28·863	1·596	63·5	27·2	36·3	50·4	36·9	43·7	13·5	43·8	41·6	38·9	·244	83·5
NOVEMBER ..	30·149	30·155	30·152	0·006	30·602	29·243	1·359	57·0	20·0	37·0	48·4	35·2	41·8	13·2	41·8	39·9	37·3	·229	84·5
DECEMBER ..	29·702	29·704	29·703	0·002	30·281	28·788	1·493	55·7	21·7	34·0	45·4	33·3	39·4	12·1	39·8	38·1	35·8	·219	86·5
TOTAL ..	360·107	360·135	360·123	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	672·4	494·9	584·0	..	598·9	561·8	523·3	3·552	958·5
MEAN ..	30·009	30·011	30·010	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56·0	41·2	48·7	..	49·9	46·8	43·6	·296	79·9

1896	RAIN: Number of Days Rain or Snow fell	Total Amount for Month	Greatest Amount that Fell in 24 Hours	OZONE: 9.0 a.m.	CLOUD: Monthly Total	Daily Mean	WIND: Number of Days it Blew in certain Directions at 9.0 a.m., and the Total Pressure in Lbs., per Square Foot: N.	Pressure	N.E.	Pressure	E.	Pressure	S.E.	Pressure	S.	Pressure	S.W.	Pressure	W.	Pressure	N.W.	Pressure	Calm
JANUARY ..	16	1·080	·260	·5	191	6·2	0	0·00	0	0·00	2	0·50	0	0·00	4	2·82	4	2·00	10	6·07	0	0·00	11
FEBRUARY ..	12	1·285	·420	·5	182	6·3	1	0·13	0	0·00	1	0·06	3	0·82	4	2·94	6	2·69	6	3·38	0	0·00	8
MARCH ..	25	3·855	·570	·5	193	6·2	1	0·19	0	0·00	0	0·00	0	0·00	5	3·38	5	4·05	14	14·51	1	0·06	5
APRIL .	16	1·135	·360	·5	160	5·3	1	0·50	0	0·00	0	0·00	1	0·06	1	1·25	3	0·63	18	11·56	2	1·57	4
MAY ..	9	·400	·130	·5	145	4·7	6	1·25	4	1·12	6	1·82	0	0·00	0	0·00	0	0·00	10	2·45	1	1·00	4
JUNE ..	14	1·550	·690	·6	157	5·2	1	0·06	2	0·32	5	1·19	1	0·88	0	0·00	7	1·77	13	4·70	1	0·25	0
JULY ..	19	5·260	2·170	·5	219	7·1	4	0·62	1	0·25	3	0·57	0	0·00	2	0·88	7	3·08	7	1·83	4	1·63	3
AUGUST .	21	1·370	·210	·6	202	6·5	4	1·01	0	0·00	0	0·00	0	0·00	1	0·62	3	2·25	15	4·96	6	1·57	2
SEPTEMBER ..	25	4·820	·820	·7	204	6·8	0	0·00	2	0·75	7	1·19	0	0·00	4	2·56	3	2·49	11	6·88	2	1·75	1
OCTOBER ..	23	2·700	·780	·5	209	6·7	9	3·06	0	0·00	0	0·00	0	0·00	2	6·13	3	1·38	11	4·64	6	1·19	0
NOVEMBER ..	12	·805	·285	·5	175	5·8	5	0·55	1	2·25	3	1·69	1	0·19	5	3·07	3	0·64	6	3·82	2	0·38	4
DECEMBER ..	23	4·530	1·360	·5	206	6·6	2	0·94	2	0·19	5	1·32	2	0·88	4	6·13	3	2·19	9	3·38	2	0·19	2
TOTAL ..	215	28·790	..	6·4	2243	73·4	34	8·31	12	4·88	32	8·34	8	2·83	32	29·78	47	23·17	130	68·18	27	9·59	44
MEAN ..	.	..	..	·5	187	6·1	..	0·22	..	0·41	..	0·26	..	0·35	..	0·93	..	0·49	..	0·52	..	0·36	..

The highest Barometer during the year was 31·029 on 9th January, at 9 p.m. Wind E.

The lowest Barometer during the year was 28·642 on 3rd March, at 9 p.m. Wind S.W.

The highest Temperature during the year was 82·0 on 15th June.

The lowest Temperature during the year was 19·8 on 21st January.

Rain or Snow fell on 215 days during the year.

The greatest Rainfall in 24 hours was 2·170 inches on 24th July, with Wind calm.

The prevailing Wind was W. 130 days total pressure, 68·18, averaging 0·52 lbs. per square foot.

The strongest Wind was S.S.W. on 8th October, on which the pressure was 6·00 lbs. per square foot.

357-360

VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS, 1896.

Births.

In 1896 (53 weeks) the births in the whole registration area numbered 10,049 (5,414 boys and 5,266 girls), being equal to 1 in 33, or 31 in every 1,000 of the estimated population. The average rate for the preceding ten years was 28 per 1,000. In 1895 the births numbered 9,888, or 28 per 1,000 of the population.

Of the 10,680 births, 8,384, or 34 in every 1,000 of the estimated population, occurred in the city, and 2,296, or only 22 per 1,000 of the inhabitants, in the suburbs. In London the birth-rate was 31 per 1,000, in Glasgow 34 per 1,000, and in Edinburgh 28 per 1,000 inhabitants.

Of the 10,680 births, 2,631 were registered in the first quarter 2,746 in the second quarter, 2,614 in the third, and 2,689 in the fourth quarter of the year. The weekly average was 202.

Deaths.

Deaths from all causes.—During the year 1896 the deaths of 8,856 persons (4,378 males and 4,478 females) were registered as having occurred within the Dublin registration area. Including 274 deaths of persons admitted into public institutions from places outside the Dublin registration area, the death-rate was 24·9 per 1,000 of the estimated population, and was 2·3 below the mean rate for the ten previous years. Excluding these 274 deaths, the rate was 24·5 per 1,000. The mortality in 1896 was the lowest recorded since accurate registration of deaths commenced in Dublin, except in 1894, when the death-rate was 23·8.

Of the 8,856 deaths, no fewer than 2,988, or 33·7 per cent., occurred in the various workhouses, hospitals, lunatic asylums and prisons. 589 deaths took place in the North Dublin Union Workhouse, 689 in the South Dublin, and 38 (those admitted from the Dublin registration area) in the Rathdown Union Workhouse. In the large English towns only about 18 per cent. of the deaths take place in public institutions. These facts seem to show that the proportion of poor and destitute people in Dublin is much larger than in the English towns.

Deaths from zymotic disease.—The number of deaths from zymotic diseases was 1,142, being 8 per cent. below the average yearly number in the previous ten years.

The deaths (omitting deaths of hospital patients, admitted from extra-metropolitan districts) from the principal zymotic diseases numbered 833, equivalent to a rate of 2·4 per 1,000 persons living. In the city the rate was 2·7 (2·5 on the north side, and 2·9 on the south); and in the suburbs it was 1·6. The average rate in the 33 large English towns was 2·86 ; in London it was 3·14.

Of the 8,600 deaths in the whole registration area, 3,606 were registered in the first quarter of the year, 227 in the second, 2,033 in the third, and 2,590 in the fourth. The weekly average was 167.

CORRECTED DEATH-RATE FOR DUBLIN.

As pointed out in previous Annual Reports, the recorded death-rates of towns require to be corrected for age and sex distribution. Females live longer than males. It follows, therefore, that if two towns were in an equally healthy state, but that one of them contained a larger proportion of females than the other, the town with the lower proportion of females would have the higher death-rate. Similarly, a town, a large proportion of the inhabitants of which were at the most favourable periods of life, would have a lower death-rate than a town equally healthy, in which the ages of the population were less favourable to longevity. The death-rate at different ages in the whole of England and Wales being ascertained, the Registrar-General of those countries corrects the recorded death-rates in the towns in which the ages of the population vary from those of the country at large. Norwich and Portsmouth were the only towns in which it was necessary to reduce th ecrude, or recorded death-rate; in all the other towns it was necessary to increase it, and in some, like Manchester, very largely. In Dublin the ages of the population are favourable as regards longevity, and in Belfast they are even more so. I have corrected the recorded death-rates for Dublin, Belfast and Cork, and find them to be as follows:—

	Recorded Death-rate	Corrected Death-rate.
Dublin	24·5	27·0
Belfast	25·1	28·7
Cork	22·6	24·7

DEATHS IN THE CITY OF DUBLIN, OR MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS IN 1896.

The total number of deaths from all causes was 6,707, as against 7,366 in 1895. There were, therefore, 659 more deaths in 1895 than in 1896. The crude death-rate was 30·1 in 1895, 26·6 in 1894, 29·1 in 1893, 31·9 in 1892, 28·5 in 1891, 28·1 in 1890, 27·9 in 1889, 26·22 in 1888, 33·2 in 1887, 28·4 in 1886, 30·69 in 1885, and 29·96 in 1884.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE CITY OF DUBLIN IN 1895.

Population, 245,001. The total number of deaths recorded during the year was 6,707. Of those 664 were caused by the principal zymotic diseases. As regards these diseases there were more deaths by 128 in 1896 than in 1895, and by 84 as compared with 1894, but fewer by 170 than in 1893.

Small-pox.—No death from small-pox was registered in Dublin from March, 1888, until June, 1894. In 1894, 64 deaths from this disease were registered, and in 1895 the number increased to 114. In 1896 only three deaths from small-pox were recorded.

The death-rate in the City Districts is, of course, greater than in the Metropolitan Registration area, which includes the suburbs. In the latter, the population is placed under more healthy conditions as regards air-space, house accommodation, pecuniary means, &c.

The birth-rate too is very low in the suburbs, almost indeed as low as the death rate.

Measles.—There was an epidemic of this disease, which prevailed from March to August, 1892, and then continued, but in a very mitigated form, during the rest of the year. In 1893 there were 81 deaths recorded from this disease, or 351 below the number in 1892, and in 1894 the deaths were further reduced to 42, and in 1895 only 3 deaths were ascribed to this disease. In 1896, 10 deaths from this disease were registered.

Scarlet Fever.—116 deaths from scarlet fever were registered in 1896, being 92 more than in 1895, and 78 in excess of the number registered in 1894. Towards the end of 1896 the disease became epidemic and caused 116 deaths.

Typhus Fever.—Only 9 fatal cases of this disease were registered in the year, as against 8 in 1895 and 1894, and 11 in 1893. This disease was not many years ago very common in Dublin.

Whooping Cough.—This disease became epidemic late in 1896, but was rather prevalent throughout the year, and caused 143 deaths. Although this number exceeded that for 1895 by 55, it was scarcely up to the mean annual number for the previous 10 years.

Diarrhœa and dysentery caused 264 deaths, or 184 in excess of the number for the previous year, in which diarrhœa and dysentery produced an unusually small fatality. In 1893, which was a very warm year, the fatal cases of these diseases numbered 347. In cool autumns there is a minimal mortality caused by diarrhœa.

Enteric (typhoid) fever caused 101 deaths, being 21 in excess of the number in 1895, and 3 below that in 1894. In the hot, dry year, 1893, 218 deaths from this disease were registered.

There were 17 deaths from diphtheria registered in the year 1896, and 12 in 1895. This disease is very fatal in London and some other English towns, but it is infrequent in Dublin. It is the only zymotic disease more frequently occurring in the suburbs than in the city. In the decade ended in 1895, 152 deaths from it occurred in the city, and 100 in the suburbs.

The total deaths from diseases of the organs of respiration (exclusive of phthisis) in 1895 was 1,268, or 444 fewer than in 1895, and 3 less than in 1894; in 1893 they numbered 1,330, and in 1892, 1,703.

Phthisis, which is always a peculiarly fatal disease in Dublin, killed 944 persons in 1895, and 828 in 1896, and in 1894 it caused 950 deaths.

Phthisis is now regarded as a contagious disease, though not yet classed for registration purposes amongst zymotic diseases.

Death-rate of Children under One Year of Age in the Year 1896.

	All England and Wales	33 Largest English Towns	London	Dublin
Per 1,000 of the estimated population under one year of age	150	174	166	163
Per 1,000 of the estimated population of all ages ...	4·4	5·2	4·9	4·7
Per 1,000 births registered	148	167	161	155
To 1,000 deaths registered	257	272	262	187

The above figures show Dublin in a more favourable light than the 33 largest English towns. The same observation applies to 1895.

Numbers of Deaths from various Diseases, and Ratio of the Deaths per 1,000 of the Population in the City of Dublin, in 1896.

Name of Diseases	Number of Deaths	Rate of Mortality per 1,000 Persons Living
Zymotic Diseases—		
Small-pox ...	3	0·01
Measles ...	10	0·04
Scarlet Fever ...	116	0·45
Typhus Fever ...	9	0·04
Whooping cough ...	143	0·57
Diphtheria ...	12	0·05
Simple and Ill-defined Fever ...	6	0·02
Enteric Fever ...	101	0·42
Diarrhœa, Dysentery ...	264	1·20
Other Zymotic Diseases ...	221	0·89
Total ...	885	3·60
Parasitic Diseases ...	10	0·04
Dietetic Diseases ...	24	0·09
Constitutional Diseases—		
Phthisis, or Pulmonary Consumption	828	3·39
Other Constitutional Diseases ...	730	2·95
Total ...	1,558	6·35
Developmental Diseases ...	477	1·94
Local Diseases—		
Convulsions and other Diseases of Brain and Nervous System ...	812	3·33
Diseases of Organs of Special Sense ...	5	0·02
Diseases of Circulatory System ...	532	2·11
Diseases of Respiratory System ...	1,268	5·17
Diseases of Digestive System ...	376	1·46
Diseases of Lymphatics, &c. ...	1	0·00
Diseases of Urinary System ...	147	0·59
Diseases of Generative System ...	13	0·06
Accidents of Childbirth ...	13	0·06
Diseases of Locomotive System ...	23	0·09
Do. Integumentary System ...	21	0·08
Total ...	3,211	13·08
Violent Deaths ...	179	0·71
Deaths from Ill-defined and Unspecified Causes ...	363	1·44
Deaths from all Causes ...	6,707	27·4
Do. from Principal Zymotic Diseases ...	664	2·7

STATISTICS OF DEATHS IN THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

The following Table shows the Death-rate within the Municipal, or City, Districts of the Metropolitan Registration Area since January, 1887.

Death-rate per 1,000 persons from all causes.

	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	Average 1887–96
January	33·96	36·85	31·46	48·30	38·38	46·70	33·90	33·90	36·73	28·50	36·86
February	33·71	31·66	29·74	36·70	29·07	37·25	29·30	34·30	35·97	24·70	32·24
March ...	33·06	33·64	31·49	29·92	30·90	40·52	26·80	29·70	50·90	25·80	33·27
April ...	33·80	27·83	28·55	26·18	29·90	40·50	28·12	26·50	34·30	25·26	30·09
May ...	29·90	24·49	25·64	24·40	24·15	35·70	27·76	24·96	29·00	24·50	27·05
June ...	29·31	23·60	22·47	22·77	23·20	30·16	29·40	23·10	23·35	24·90	25·22
July ...	31·27	21·60	22·86	20·82	20·12	31·65	30·25	21·40	25·32	27·90	25·31
August ...	36·36	20·86	27·20	22·42	23·37	24·72	27·90	22·40	25·00	25·60	25·58
September	33·27	22·40	28·81	20·25	24·58	24·72	27·02	24·00	25·70	32·90	26·36
October ...	28·76	24·32	29·96	22·76	26·17	24·75	26·06	23·50	26·90	26·40	25·95
November	37·40	25·87	27·42	23·40	33·57	27·10	31·10	25·020	25·50	31·60	28·79
December	36·95	28·24	33·19	32-08	35·82	28·80	34·10	29·25	23·80	34·60	31·68
Year ..	33·15	26·78	28·23	27·5	28·27	30·55	29·30	26·6	30·1	27·76	28·81

DEATH-RATE FROM SEVEN PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	Average 1887–96
January ...	2·27	4·80	2·08	2·80	1·32	2·50	2·50	3·20	3·06	1·20	2·57
February	2·11	3·40	2·50	2·45	0·60	1·70	1·40	2·40	1·80	1·02	1·93
March ...	2·28	3·00	1·87	2·55	0·60	4·78	1·70	1·90	1·60	1·10	2·13
April ...	3·00	2·70	1·92	1·68	0·84	6·65	1·50	1·90	1·07	1.28	2·25
May ...	3·70	2·90	1·62	1·75	0·65	7·10	2·70	2·20	1·20	1·30	2·51
June ...	4·90	2·10	1·80	1·57	1·00	5·62	3·60	1·40	1·90	1·80	2·56
July ...	7·57	2·52	3·10	1·00	1·00	2·60	6·60	1·50	3·25	5·90	3·50
August ...	10·50	2·70	5·32	2·27	1·90	2·94	5·90	2·90	3·50	4·90	4·28
September	8·70	3·25	4·35	2·32	3·80	3·77	5·30	2·90	3·10	3·00	4·04
October ..	5·80	4·10	3·50	2·74	3·35	1·50	3·60	2.50	2·70	3·20	3·29
November	6·20	2·40	2·70	2·12	3·12	1.50	2·80	1·70	1·40	2·60	2·65
December	3·40	2·60	3·18	1·40	2·92	1·70	3·10	3·40	1·10	4·20	2·70
Year ..	5·04	3·03	2·83	2·05	1·74	3·50	3.39	2 ·70	2·20	2·68	2·42

CHART I.

Number of Deaths from all causes. and from Zymotic Diseases Registered Weekly in 1896.

The upper Curve shows the Total Deaths; the lower Curve the Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.

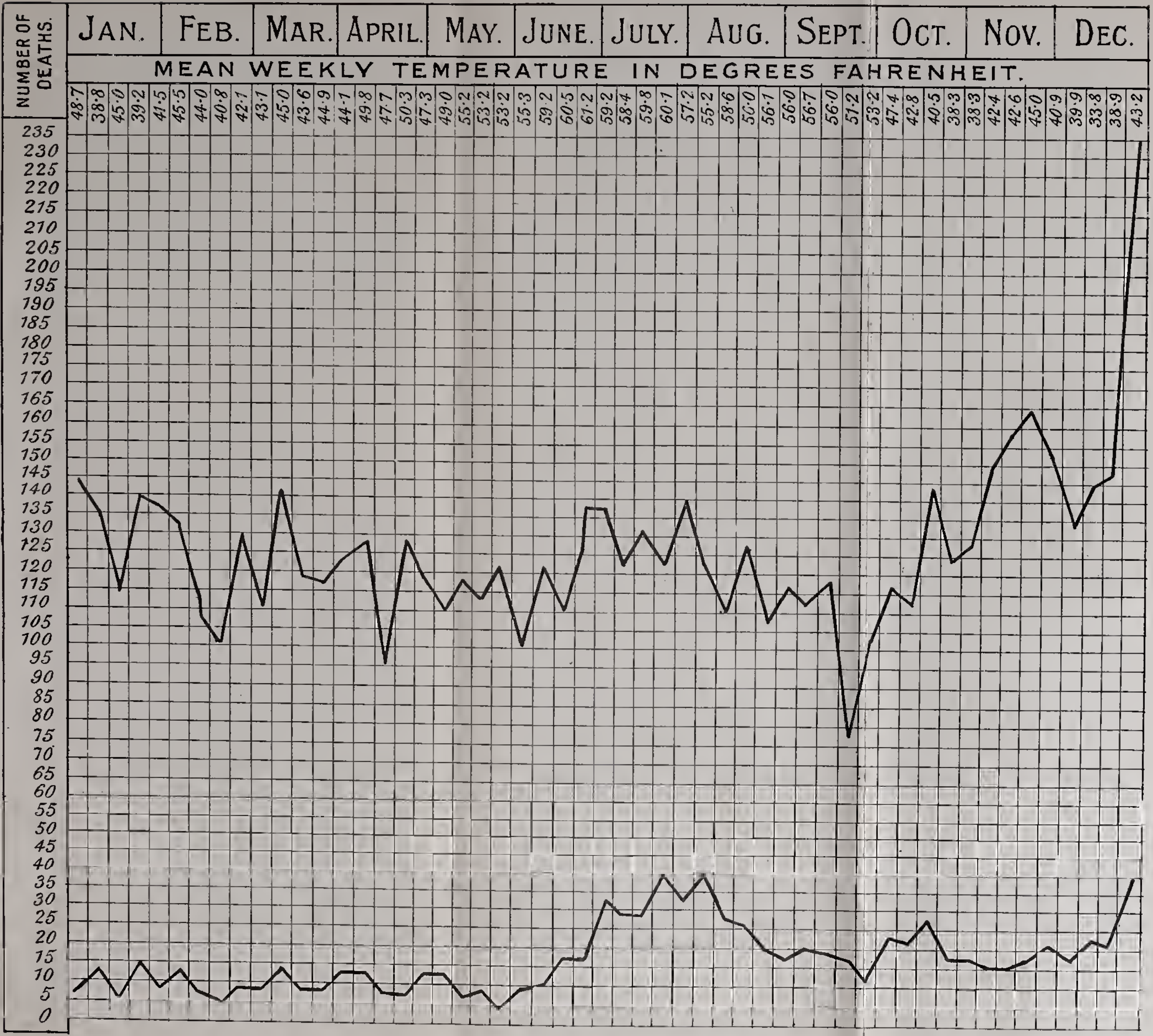


CHART II.

Number of Deaths from each of Four Zymotic Diseases Registered Weekly, 1896.

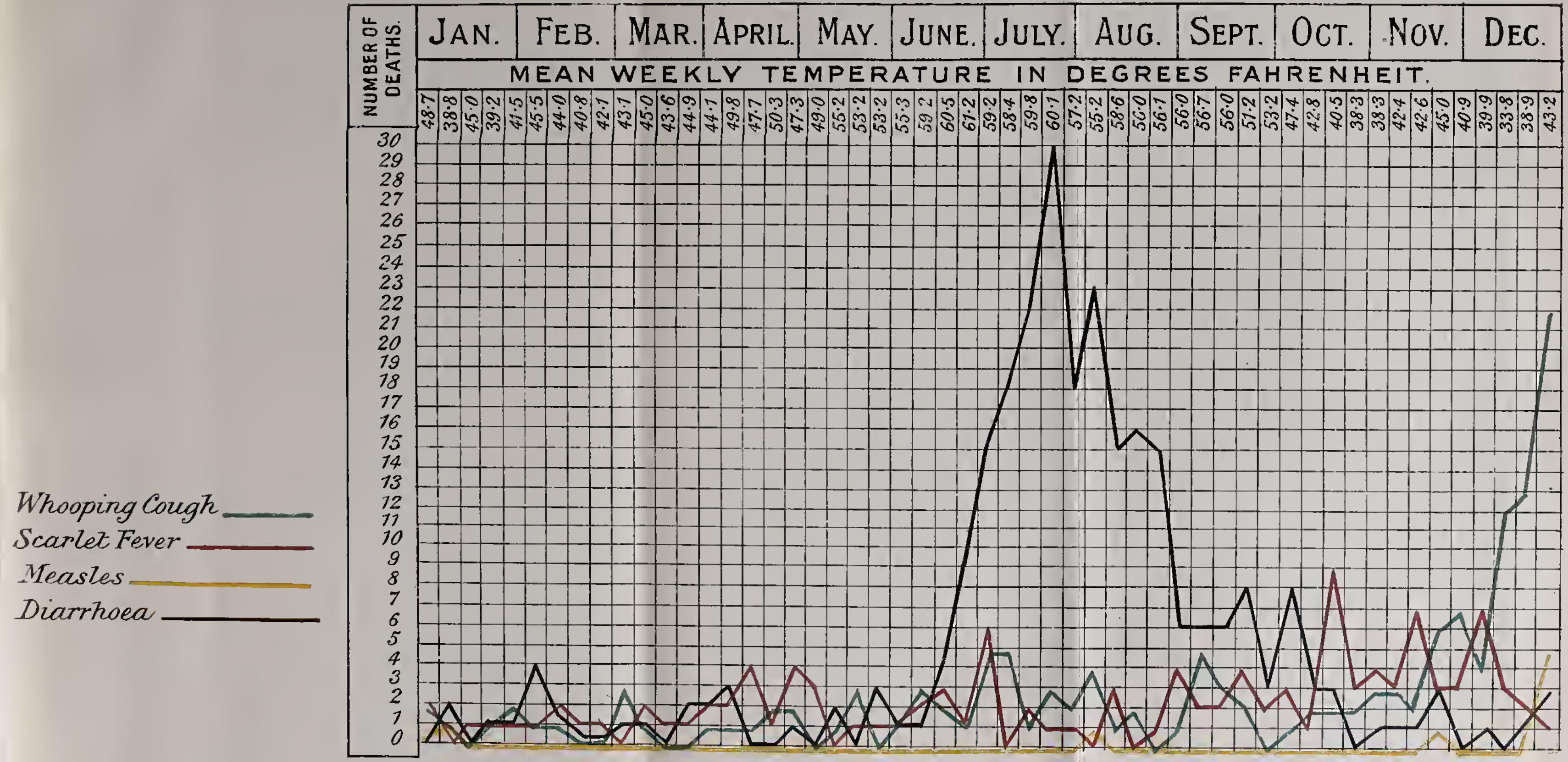


CHART III.

Number of Deaths from each of Three Zymotic Diseases Registered Weekly in 1896.

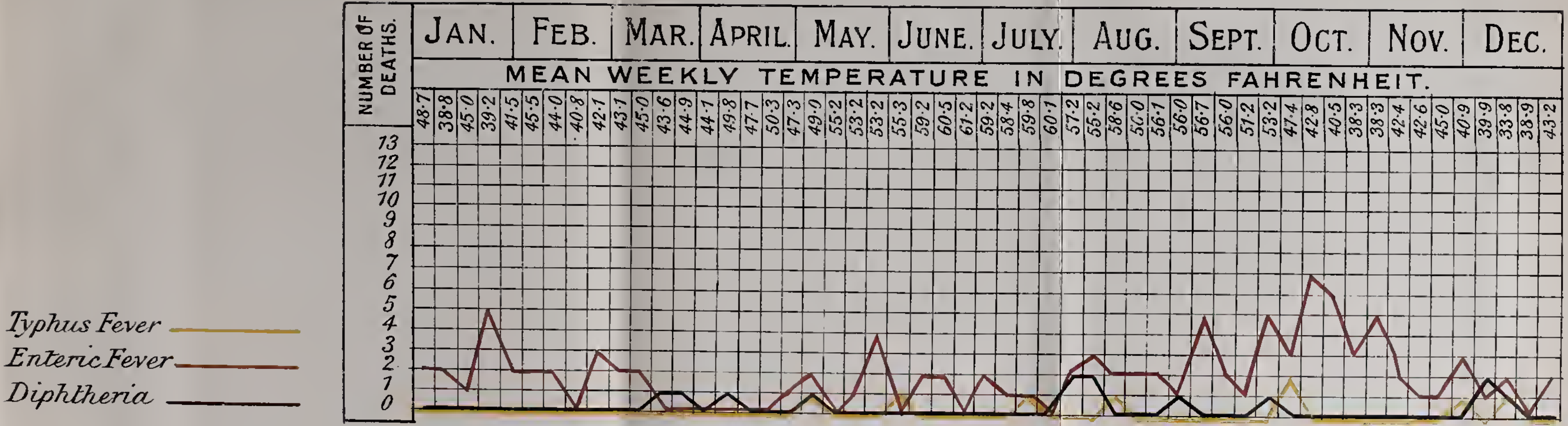


CHART IV.

Chart showing the Relation existing between Decrease in Temperature and Increase in Mortality, from Diseases of the Respiratory Organs in 1896.

The Black Line gives the Number of Deaths Weekly; the Red Line shows the Mean Weekly Temperature during the Year 1896.

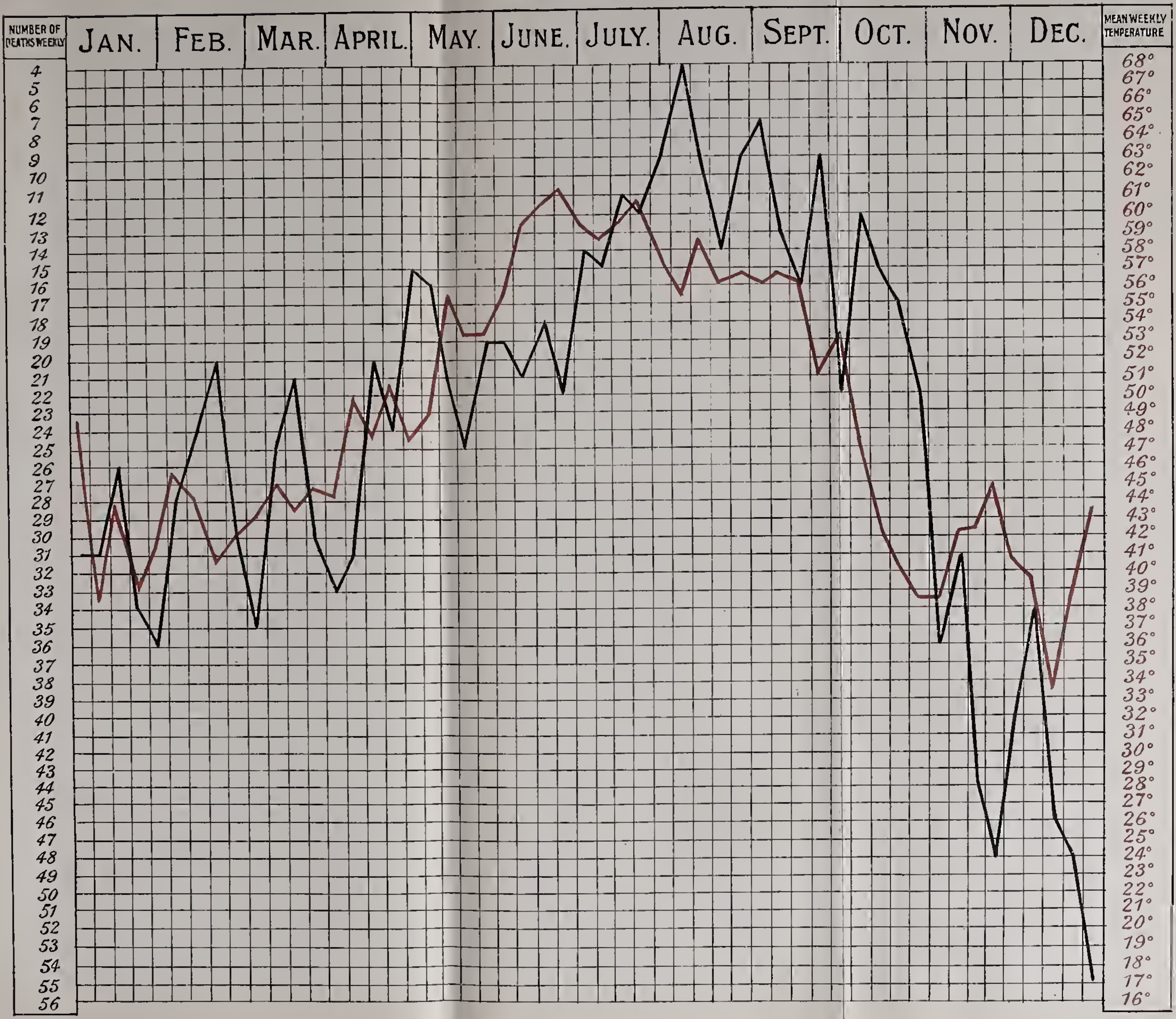
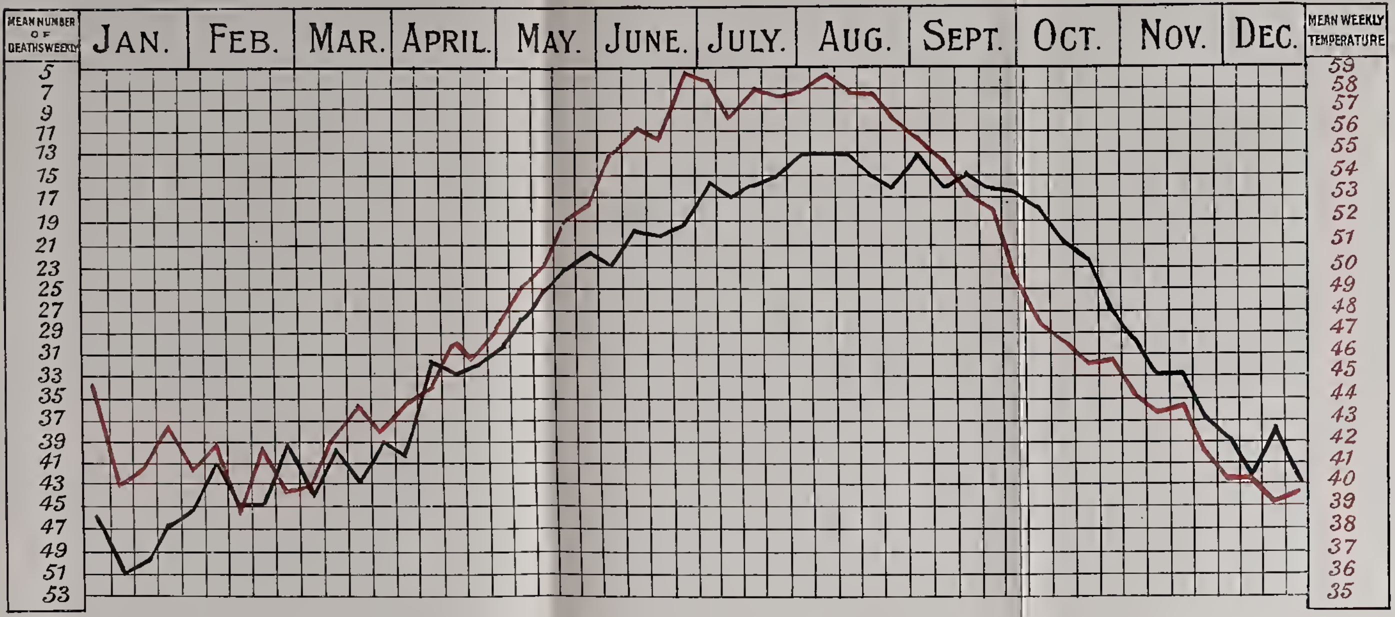


CHART V.

Chart showing relation existing between Decrease in Temperature and Increase in Mortality from Diseases of the Respiratory Organs during the 15 Years ended 1896.

The Black Line shows the average Number of Cases Weekly; the Red Line the Mean Weekly Temperature.



NAMES OF DISEASES	1886 (52 weeks	1887 (52 weeks)	1888 (52 weeks	1889 (52 weeks)	1890 (53* weeks)	1891 (52 weeks)	1892 (52 weeks)	1893 (52 weeks)	1894 (52 weeks)	1895 (52 weeks)	Yearly Average 1886-95	TOTAL (53 weeks) *	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter*	10,000 persons living. Yearly Average 1886-95	10,000 persons living. 1896 (53 weeks) *	NAMES OF DISEASES
ZYMOTIC DISEASES																			ZYMOTIC DISEASES.
Small-pox	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	68	121	19	4	1	3	.	.	0·5	0·1	Small-pox
Measles	9	514	90	112	106	5	472	103	48	3	146	10	1	.	1	8	4·2	0·3	Measles
Scarlatina	184	260	170	33	8	4	21	25	55	44	80	148	18	31	33	66	2·3	4·2	Scarlatina
Typhus	39	24	31	18	25	8	9	16	11	2	18	11	1	3	2	5	0·5	0·3	Typhus
Sim. contin. & ill-defined Fever.	25	33	25	12	9	3	7	13	10	12	15	12	2	4	1	5	0·4	0·3	Sim. cont. & ill-defined Fever
Enteric Fever	129	135	168	228	185	191	122	276	147	107	169	135	31	21	32	51	4·9	3·9	Enteric Fever
Whooping Cough	246	159	273	119	187	159	155	191	200	95	179	174	18	24	43	89	5·2	5·0	Whooping Cough
Diphtheria	30	36	32	8	24	23	12	34	17	21	24	18	4	4	5	5	0·7	0·5	Diphtheria
Cholera and Chol. Diarrhœa	12	14	6	12	8	5	18	31	5	16	13	34	.	3	29	2	0·4	1·0	Cholera and Chol. Diarrhœa
Diarrhœa, Dysentery	283	460	212	299	184	211	227	447	197	282	280	331		34	237	40	8·0	9·5	Diarrhœa, Dysentery
Other Zymotic Diseases	143	220	222	216	283	256	457	397	328	429	295	265		73	41	75	8·4	7·5	Other Zymotic Diseases
Total,	1100	1856	1230	1057	1019	865	1500	1533	1086	1132	1238	1142	172	200	424	346	35·5	32·6	Total
PARASITIC DISEASES	10	15	6	10	14	6	8	9	10	7	9	1	1	2	2	5	0·3	0·3	PARASITIC DISEASES
DIETETIC DISEASES	25	32	35	32	27	33	40	33	40	42	34	33	7	6	11	9	1·0	0·9	DIETETIC DISEASES
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES																			CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES
Phthisis (Pulm.)	1279	1269	1136	1198	1292	1200	1288	1298	1253	1201	1242	1107	304	292	238	273	35·6	31·7	Phthisis (Pulm.)
Other Constitutional Diseases	913	895	777	886	885	889	995	908	871	1005	902	958	223	227	266	242	25·8	27·4	Other Constitutional Diseases
Total,	2192	2161	1913	2084	2177	2089	2283	2206	2124	2206	2144	2065	527	519	504	515	61·4	59·1	Total
DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES	704	701	676	710	753	718	718	680	630	694	698	652	168	153	132	199	20·0	18·7	DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES
LOCAL DISEASES																			LOCAL DISEASES
Diseases of																			Diseases of
Brain & Nervous System	1434	1550	1238	1398	1261	1271	1221	1065	957	1168	1256	1072	272	260	255	285	36·0	30·7	Brain & Nervous System
Organs of Special Sense	3	6	9	3	7	6	4	5	9	5	6	7	3	3	.	1	0·2	0·2	Organs of Special Sense
Circulatory System	597	662	622	607	726	759	793	705	786	819	707	750	196	169	151	234	20·3	21·5	Circulatory System
Respiratory System	1766	2169	1769	1685	2049	1986	2135	1642	1603	2143	1895	1575	479	363	172	561	54·3	45·1	Respiratory System
Digestive System	502	559	474	469	464	478	499	533	453	513	494	510	114	119	142	135	14·1	14.6	Digestive System
Lymphatic System, &c.	7	4	7	6	3	6	8	10	5	11	7	7	1	.	4	2	0·2	0·2	Lymphatic System, &c.
Urinary System	202	170	174	174	192	184	176	227	175	216	189	218	50	52	46	70	5·4	6·2	Urinary System
Generative System	27	25	22	25	24	30	29	41	15	21	26	25	5	3	10	7	0·7	0·7	Generative System
Accidents of Childbirth	37	26	37	28	27	32	37	37	23	24	31	17	6	4	2	5	0·9	0·5	Accidents of Childbirth
Dis. of Locomotive System	25	27	22	18	25	27	25	29	23	32	25	32	12	4	9	7	0·7	0·9	Dis. of Locomotive System
Dis. of Integumentary ,,	13	24	25	25	23	37	39	27	24	33	27	26	6	8	5	7	0·8	0·7	Dis. of Integumentary ,,
Total,	4613	5222	4399	4438	4801	4816	4966	4321	4073	4985	4663	4239	1144	985	796	1314	133·6	121·3	Total
VIOLENT DEATHS	238	233	202	229	220	206	222	218	217	230	222	283	84	67	50	82	6·4	8·1	VIOLENT DEATHS
DEATHS FROM ILL-DEFINED AND UNSPECIFIED CAUSES	609	554	433	493	443	462	477	409	469	446	480	432	103	95	114	120	13·7	12·3	DEATHS FROM ILL-DEFINED AND UNSPECIFIED CAUSES
Deaths from all causes	9491	10777	8894	9053	9454	9195	10214	9409	8649	9742	9488	8856	2206	2027	2033	2590	271·9	253·3	**Deaths from all causes**
Annual Death Rate per 1,000 of the Population	26·9	30·5	25·2	25·6	26·8	26·3	29·2	26·9	24·7	27·9	27·2	25·3	25·2	23·2	23·3	27·6	—	—	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 of the Population
Mean Temperature of the Air (Fahrenheit)	47·2°	47·5°	47·2°	48·1°	48·3°	47·4°	46·5°	49·5°	48·1°	47·0°	47·7°	48·7°	43·2°	52·8°	57·0°	41·9°	—	—	Mean Temperature of the Air (Fahrenheit)
Rainfall in inches	31·39	16·31	28·66	26·99	25·52	26·38	27·97	22·42	30·25	32·60	26·85	29·06	6·42	3·13	10·91	8·60	—	—	Rainfall in inches

* The numbers for the years 1890 and 1896, respectively, embrace the returns for 53 weeks, and those for the fourth quarter of 1896, the returns for 14 weeks. This arrangement is occasionally necessary in order that the annual series may correspond with the calendar year.

Table showing by certain Age-periods the Population of the Dublin Registration District in 1891, *the Number of Deaths registered in each of the years* 1886-96, *and the proportion which the Deaths at each Age-period bear to the Population at the same age.* (*Registrar-General's Return*).

YEARS, &C.		AGES							
		ALL AGES	Under 20 years			20 and under 40	40 and under 60	60 and under 80	80 and upwards
			Under 5 years	5 and under 20	Total				
Population in 1891		349594	37003	101853	138856	119890	65265	23765	1818
Number of Deaths Registered	Year 1886 ..	9491	2926	795	3721	1555	1899	1925	391
	,, 1837 ..	10777	3923	898	4821	1530	1923	2108	395
	,, 1888 ..	8894	2843	787	3630	1416	1598	1813	437
	,, 1889 ..	9053	2834	771	3605	1460	1790	1811	387
	,, 1890* ..	9454	2654	722	3376	1614	1949	2093	422
	,, 1891 ..	9195	2579	662	3241	1537	1897	2031	489
	,, 1892 ..	10214	3208	740	3948	1552	2068	2200	446
	,, 1893 ..	9409	2830	777	3607	1657	1886	1849	410
	,, 1894 ..	8649	2344	692	3036	1573	1827	1850	363
	,, 1895 ..	9742	2689	743	3432	1602	2100	2155	453
	Yearly average, 1886-95 ..	9488	2883	759	3642	1550	1894	1983	419
	Year 1896* ..	8856	2715	778	3493	1484	1792	1695	392
	1st Quarter, 1896	2206	546	161	707	413	503	477	106
	2nd ,, ,,	2027	540	215	755	349	421	404	95
	3rd ,, ,,	2033	784	171	955	313	366	327	72
	4th* ,, ,,	2590	845	231	1076	409	499	487	119
Number of Deaths at each Age-Period to every 1,000 Persons living at same Age†	Year 1886 ..	26·9	76·7	7·9	26·8	12·6	29·0	79·2	232·5
	,, 1887 ..	30·5	102·9	8·9	34·8	12·4	29·4	86·7	234·8
	,, 1888 ..	25·2	74·6	7·8	26·2	11·5	24·4	74·6	259·8
	,, 1889 ..	25·6	74·3	7·7	26·0	11·9	27·4	74·5	230·1
	,, 1890* ..	26·8	69·6	7·2	24·4	13·1	29·8	86·1	250·9
	,, 1891 ..	26·3	68·6	6·5	23·3	12·8	29·1	85·5	269·0
	,, 1892 ..	29·2	86·7	7·3	28·4	12·9	31·7	92·6	245·3
	,, 1893 ..	26·9	76·5	7·6	26·0	13·8	28·9	77·8	225·5
	,, 1894 ..	24·7	63·3	6·8	21·9	13·1	28·0	77·8	199·7
	,, 1895 ...	27·9	72·7	7·3	24·7	13·4	32·2	90·7	249·2
	Yearly average, 1886-95 ..	27·2	76·6	7·5	26·3	12·8	29·0	82·6	239·7
	Year 1896* ..	25·3	73·4	7·6	25·2	12·4	27·5	71·3	215·6

Ages. Of the 8,856 deaths registered during the year, 2,715, or 31 per cent., were of children under five years of age, and 2,087, or 24 per cent., were of persons aged 60 years and upwards, including those of 1,093 persons aged 70 years and upwards, of whom 62 were stated to have been nonagenarians and one (a female) who was returned as 100 years old.

The deaths of infants under 1 year old were equal to 155 for every 1,000 births registered, against 171 in the preceding year, and 152 in 1894.

Occupations. The Table on page 372 exhibits the occupations or social position of the persons whose deaths were registered during the year, the various callings being grouped in classes and orders, so as to show the respective rates of mortality in the several social grades of the population. From this Table it will be observed that the deaths in families of the "Professional and Independent Class," were equal to a rate of 18·4 per 1,000 of the persons in that class according to the Census of 1891; in the "Middle Class," the death-rate was 18·5 per 1,000; among the "Artisan Class and Petty Shopkeepers," it was 22·2; and in the "General Service Class," and the "Inmates of Workhouses," combined, it was 31·7. The number of the living in each of the several classes and orders of occupations in 1891 is shown by age-periods in the following Table :—

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* See note (*) page 369.

† The Rates for the years 1886-90 are based on the estimated population as adapted in the Weekly Returns for each year; those for 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, and 1896, on the population as shown by the Census of 1891.

of the Dublin Registration District in 1891. (*From Registrar-General's Return.*)

Class	OCCUPATION OR SOCIAL POSITION [The 24,901 persons returned under the head "Unspecified" in Table 91 of the General Report on the Census have been distributed *pro rata* among the several groups to which they most probably belonged]	Population in each Class and Group in 1891	Ages						
			Under 5 years	5 and under 15	15 and under 20	20 and under 40	40 and under 60	60 and under 80	80 and upwards
	All Persons	349594	37003	65989	35864	119890	65265	23765	1818
	CLASSES.								
	Families of the—								
I.	Professional and Independent Class	15579	1384	2539	1106	4437	3752	2127	234
II.	Middle Class	81469	8003	15126	9060	28815	14532	5506	427
III.	Artisan Class and Petty Shopkeepers	99377	10996	20525	10356	32244	18884	5968	404
IV.	General Service Class	147978	16305	27497	15238	53467	26655	8245	571
V.	Inmates of Workhouses	5191	315	302	104	927	1442	1919	182
I.	PROFESSIONAL AND INDEPENDENT CLASS.								
	1. Clerical, Medical and other Professions; Naval and Military Officers; and Heads of Public Departments	7989	734	1330	492	2414	2042	901	76
	2. Merchants and Manufacturers; Higher Class ..	1857	241	485	138	439	404	139	11
	3. Persons of Rank and Property not otherwise described	5733	409	724	476	1584	1306	1087	147
II.	MIDDLE CLASS								
	4. General Body of Officials—Civil Service, Banking, &c.	5877	747	1165	545	2009	1077	326	8
	5. Traders (except Petty Shopkeepers), Business Managers, &c	26036	3528	6387	1552	7323	5577	1594	75
	6. Clerks and Commercial Assistants	25001	2395	3787	4385	10977	2885	552	20
	7. Miscellaneous—including all Householders in Second Class Localities, not included in above ..	24555	1333	3787	2578	8506	4993	3034	324
III.	ARTISAN CLASS AND PETTY SHOPKEEPERS								
	8. Working Engineers, Engravers, Printers, Watchmakers and Jewellers	7431	1095	1677	845	2519	1094	194	7
	9. Building and Furnishing Trades	26294	3868	6813	1926	7800	4629	1198	60
	10. Clothing Trades	23927	1427	3167	3800	9192	4646	1598	97
	11. Food Supply Trades	7949	1066	1824	708	2692	1352	296	11
	12. Other Trades and Callings ranking with Trades ..	26937	2861	5758	2432	8024	5462	2202	198
	13. Petty Shopkeepers	6839	679	1286	645	2017	1701	480	31
IV.	GENERAL SERVICE CLASS								
	14. Army, Police, Postal Delivery and Prison Services, &c	13729	1521	1945	1922	5936	1701	657	47
	15. Domestic Servants	39967	1271	3090	6057	18694	7849	2792	214
	16. Coach and Car Drivers, Vanmen, &c.	10810	1868	2580	597	3616	1835	304	10
	17. Hawkers, Porters, Labourers, &c.	83472	11645	19882	6662	25221	15270	4492	300
V.	INMATES OF WORKHOUSES								
	18. Workhouse Inmates	5191	315	302	104	927	1442	1919	182

Table showing, in Five General Classes and Eighteen Groups, the Occupations or Social Position of the Persons whose Deaths were registered in the Dublin Registration District during the Year (53 *Weeks*) *ending Saturday, 2nd January* 1897; *the Death-rate represented by the Deaths registered: the Number of Deaths at each of Six Periods of Life, and the Number from some of the Principal Causes of Death.* (From Registrar-General's Return.)

Class	Occupation or Social Position [The 24,901 persons returned under the head "Unspecified" in Table 91 of the General Report on the Census have been distributed *pro rata* among the several groups to which they most probably belonged.]	Population in each Class and Group in 1891	REGISTRATION OF DEATHS, YEAR (53 WEEKS) ENDING SATURDAY, 2ND JANUARY, 1897.																					
					Ages						Causes of Death.													
											Principal Zymotic Diseases													
			Annual Death-rate per 1,000 of the Population in 1891	Total Number of Deaths	Under 5 Years	5 and under 20	20 and under 40	40 and under 60	60 and under 80	80 and upwards	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlatina	Typhus	Whooping-cough	Diphtheria	Simple continued & Ill-defined Fever	Enteric Fever	Diarrhœa, Dysentery	Total	Phthisis	Convulsions	Diseases of the Respiratory System	Violence (Accidental, Homicidal, and Suicidal)	Other Causes
	ALL PERSONS	349594	25·3	8856	2715	778	1484	1792	1695	392	4	10	148	11	174	18	12	135	331	843	1107	505	1575	283	4543
	CLASSES.																								
	Deaths in the Families of the—																								
I.	Professional and Independent Class ..	15579	18·4	287	22	10	29	50	108	68	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	7	3	14	19	4	32	8	210
II.	Middle Class	81469	18·5	1508	309	122	287	315	345	130	1	1	25	3	20	5	4	28	51	138	181	45	215	44	885
III.	Artisan Class and Petty Shopkeepers ..	99377	22·2	2208	672	234	383	490	365	64	1	..	54	3	36	4	3	31	91	226	323	123	352	71	1113
IV.	General Service Class	147978	31·7	3537	1530	374	594	581	410	48	1	7	67	5	113	9	4	64	174	444	400	276	639	151	1627
V.	Inmates of Workhouses	5191		1316	182	38	191	356	467	82	..	2	..	..	5	..	..	2	12	21	184	57	337	9	708
I.	PROFESSIONAL AND INDEPENDENT CLASS.																								
	1. Clerical, Medical, Legal, and other Professions; Naval and Military Officers, and Heads of Public Departments	7989	21·2	169	16	..	19	33	64	29	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	5	1	9	14	3	17	3	123
	2. Merchants and Manufacturers, Higher Class	1857	10·8	20	3	..	1	3	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	1	4	3	9
	3. Persons of Rank and Property, not otherwise described	5733	17·1	98	3	2	9	14	35	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	4	..	11	2	78
II.	MIDDLE CLASS.																								
	4. General Body of Officials—Civil Service, Banking, &c.	5877	13·4	79	14	8	14	15	23	5	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	2	..	6	4	1	12	2	54
	5. Traders (except Petty Shopkeepers), Business Managers, &c.	26036	17·7	461	105	26	77	110	108	35	1	..	6	2	4	3	1	13	21	51	44	17	74	15	260
	6. Clerks and Commercial Assistants	25001	17·4	435	144	52	110	78	39	12	..	..	13	1	10	1	1	7	21	54	79	21	61	10	210
	7. Miscellaneous—including all Householders in Second Class Localities, not included in above	24555	21·7	533	46	36	86	112	175	78	..	..	4	..	5	1	2	6	9	27	54	6	68	17	361
III.	ARTISAN CLASS AND PETTY SHOPKEEPERS.																								
	8. Working Engineers, Engravers, Printers, Watchmakers and Jewellers	7431	25·3	188	68	20	39	34	24	3	..	..	4	..	5	..	..	2	11	22	34	9	26	13	84
	9. Building and Furnishing Trades	26294	24·2	636	240	76	103	119	90	8	..	..	21	1	14	..	1	9	28	74	72	44	97	23	326
	10. Clothing Trades	23927	13·1	313	85	27	57	66	70	8	..	..	7	..	7	2	..	3	8	27	63	10	57	7	149
	11. Food Supply Trades	7949	24·3	193	53	23	24	47	38	8	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	2	13	19	17	9	36	6	106
	12. Other Trades & Callings ranking with Trades,	26937	25·7	692	178	71	132	174	108	29	..	..	16	1	5	2	2	15	29	70	114	39	101	19	349
	13. Petty Shopkeepers'	6839	27·2	186	48	17	28	50	35	8	1	..	4	..	4	..	..	3	2	14	23	12	35	3	99
IV.	GENERAL SERVICE CLASS.																								
	14. Army, Police, Postal Delivery, and Prison Services, &c.	13729	19·7	271	97	25	39	38	65	7	..	1	10	..	2	1	..	13	7	34	23	12	51	6	145
	15. Domestic Servants	39967	10·2	409	94	24	113	88	82	8	1	..	1	1	4	..	2	10	15	34	63	18	61	13	220
	16. Coach and Car Drivers, Vanmen, &c. ..	10810	30·2	326	147	30	59	58	30	2	..	..	5	1	12	..	1	6	24	49	33	30	63	20	131
	17. Hawkers, Porters, Labourers, &c. ..	83472	30·3	2531	1192	295	383	397	233	31	..	6	51	3	95	8	1	35	128	327	281	216	464	112	1131
V.	INMATES OF WORKHOUSES.																								
	18. Workhouse Inmates	5191	..	1316	182	38	191	356	467	82	..	2	..	..	5	..	..	2	12	21	184	57	337	9	708

the Rate per 1,000 of the Population of the respective Districts represented thereby and by the Deaths from the principal Zymotic Diseases; with the Mortality from each of the principal causes, the Deaths in Public Institutions being assigned to the Districts from which the deceased were admitted. (From Registrar-General's Return.)

REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS	POPULATION 1891	YEAR 1896 (53 WEEKS)															
		ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY PER 1,000 LIVING REPRESENTED BY DEATHS		TOTAL DEATHS	NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM												
					PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES									Phthisis	Convulsions	Diseases of the Respiratory System	Violence (Accidental, Homicidal and Suicidal)
		FROM ALL CAUSES	FROM THE PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES *		Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Typhus	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Simple and Ill-defined Fever	Enteric Fever	Diarrhœa—Dysentery				
North City, No. 1, E. ..	18260	22·8	2·3	417	..	3	10	..	7	..	..	8	14	54	..	61	19
,, ,, W. ..	43723	26·3	2·1	1149	..	1	18	1	18	2	1	12	38	151	..	227	24
,, 2 ..	28871	30·1	3·2	870	..	..	14	2	26	1	..	4	46	99	..	164	25
,, 3 ..	26055	28·7	2·4	749	..	..	17	1	9	..	..	17	18	96	..	120	13
South City, No. 1 ..	33896	32·0	3·5	1084	..	5	22	3	20	2	..	22	46	107	..	230	28
,, 2 ..	18547	28·4	2·0	527	..	1	8	..	8	..	..	3	17	86	..	117	11
,, 3 ..	39856	25·3	3·0	1008	1	..	18	1	28	1	3	19	50	127	..	201	27
,, 4 ..	35793	25·2	2·7	903	2	..	9	1	27	6	2	16	35	108	..	148	32
Clontarf and Howth, No. 1 ..	4138	19·1	3·6	79	..	..	2	..	1	1	1	4	6	9	..	15	3
Coolock and Drumcondra, No. 1	10730	16·0	1·8	172	..	..	7	..	5	..	..	2	5	23	..	8	9
Finglas and Glasnevin, part of	4240	10·1	0·7	43	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	..	8	2
Palmerstown, part of ..	7273	16·8	2·9	122	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	3	11	27	..	14	3
Rathmines	27410	18·0	1·2	494	..	..	7	..	4	1	2	9	10	61	..	82	13
Donnybrook	25015	19·5	2·1	487	..	..	7	1	13	2	..	8	22	54	..	84	30
Blackrock, No. 1	7163	17·5	1·7	125	1	..	..	..	4	..	1	2	4	15	..	11	8
Kingstown, Nos. 1 and 2 ..	18624	19·0	0·7	353	..	..	..	1	3	2	1	1	5	40	..	62	19
Total City { North ..	116909	27·2	2·5	3185	..	4	59	4	60	3	1	41	116	400	..	572	81
South ..	128092	27·5	2·9	3522	3	6	57	5	83	9	5	60	148	428	..	696	98
N. and S. ..	245001	27·4	2·7	6707	3	10	116	9	143	12	6	101	264	828	..	1268	179
Total Suburbs	104593	17·9	1·6	1875	1	..	30	2	31	6	5	29	65	235	..	284	87
Total Registration District ..	349594	24·5	2·4	8582	4	10	146	11	174	18	11	130	329	1063	..	1552	266
Deaths in Institutions of Persons admitted from without the Registration District (not included in above)				274	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	5	2	44	..	23	17

Births and Deaths Registered during the Year 1896 (53 *weeks*), *in the Dublin Registration District, and in each of the undermentioned Fifteen Urban Sanitary Districts (exclusive of Deaths in Public Institutions of Persons admitted from other localities), with the Number of Deaths from some of the principal causes. (Registrar-General's Return.)*

TOWNS AND DISTRICTS	Census Statistics of Districts*		REGISTRATION—YEAR 1896 (53 WEEKS)																		
			Annual Rate per 1,000 persons represented by			NUMBER REGISTERED															
				DEATHS from			DEATHS														
										Number caused by											
	Population	Persons to an Acre	BIRTHS	All Causes	Principal Zymotic Diseases	BIRTHS	TOTAL NUMBER	Under 1 year of Age	At 60 years and upwards	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Typhus	Whooping-cough	Diphtheria	Simple continued and Ill-defined Fever	Enteric Fever	Diarrhœa—Dysentery	Phthisis	Diseases of Respiratory System	Violence	Inquest Cases	No. in Public Institutions
Total of 16 Town Districts	908567	17·4	32·2	23·5	2·5	29296	21376	4103	4833	4	278	359	34	473	77	34	316	693	2893	4258	453	863	5219
Dublin Registration District †	349594	14·2	30·5	24·5	2·4	10680	8582	1646	2036	4	10	146	11	174	18	11	130	329	1063	1552	266	308	2714
URBAN SANITARY DISTRICTS																							
Belfast	277354	46·8	37·4	25·1	3·6	10378	6953	1531	1156	..	205	173	4	215	47	19	136	206	1008	1640	123	342	1064
Cork	75345	33·3	28·5	22·6	1·2	2144	1706	229	477	..	2	2	7	16	1	..	24	40	299	295	14	66	619
Limerick	37155	17·9	31·1	20·1	0·8	1157	746	118	225	..	1	4	6	2	1	..	6	10	115	161	11	14	216
Londonderry ..	33200	15·3	30·5	23·1	4·2	1014	767	125	149	..	55	22	..	9	4	..	6	42	78	165	3	32	74
Waterford	20852	39·1	28·7	23·5	2·4	598	490	97	136	..	..	..	2	25	..	..	3	20	65	67	7	17	160
Galway	13800	2·6	26·8	20·7	0·9	370	286	40	135	..	..	2	1	3	..	3	..	4	28	40	8	20	78
Newry	12961	18·5	27·4	20·0	1·9	355	259	52	59	..	..	2	..	12	..	..	3	8	40	50	6	9	14
Dundalk	12449	9·0	32·2	14·7	0·7	401	183	25	53	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	4	20	39	8	9	29
Lisburn	12250	10·8	29·6	17·9	1·1	363	219	44	46	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	4	4	38	36	..	14	30
Drogheda .. .	11873	26·5	28·5	17·4	0·5	338	207	43	54	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	23	1	6	22
Wexford	11545	24·0	24·9	17·1	0·5	287	197	36	74	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	20	38	3	8	33
Lurgan	11429	13·4	34·5	18·4	1·8	394	210	35	46	..	..	3	..	5	3	..	1	9	32	47		6	41
Kilkenny . ..	11048	12·0	29·9	19·7	1·2	330	218	32	83	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	11	29	63	..	3	77
Sligo	10274	3·4	25·2	21·8	1·3	259	224	25	62	..	..	1	3	6	1	..	1	1	29	25	..	5	23
Armagh	7438	21·7	30·7	17·3	0·1	228	129	25	42	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	17	..	4	25

* The Population given for Belfast is the estimated population in the middle of the year 1896; that for each of the other districts is the population according to the Census of 1891.

† Exclusive of 274 deaths of persons admitted into Institutions from localities outside the District.

Recorded and **Corrected Death-rates** per 1,000 Persons living in 33 Great Towns in England and Wales, 1896.

TOWNS, in the order of their Corrected Death-rates	Standard Death-rate *	Factor for Correction for Sex and Age Distribution †	Recorded Death-rate, 1896	Corrected Death-rate, 1896 ‡	Comparative Mortality Figure, 1896 §
Cols.	1	2	3	4	5
England and Wales ...	19·15	1·0000	17·10	17·10	1000
England and Wales, less the 33 Towns ...	19·45	0·9845	16·09	15·84	926
33 Towns ..	17·71	1·0813	18·91	20·45	1196
Croydon ...	18·37	1·0424	14·22	14·82	867
Brighton ...	18·94	1·0110	16·13	16·31	954
Norwich ...	19·99	0·9579	17·38	16·65	974
Portsmouth ...	18·73	1·0224	16·57	16·94	991
Derby ..	17·36	1·1031	15·65	17·26	1009
West Ham ...	17·75	1·0788	16·07	17·34	1014
Bristol ..	18·33	1·0447	16·90	17·66	1033
Leicester ...	17·64	1·0855	16·72	18·15	1061
Swansea ...	17·53	1·0924	16·85	18·41	1077
Cardiff ...	17·16	1·1159	16·84	18·79	1099
Nottingham ...	17·81	1·0752	17·50	18·82	1101
Bradford ..	16·73	1·1446	16·51	18·90	1105
Plymouth ...	19·70	0·9720	19·57	19·02	1112
Huddersfield ...	16·47	1·1627	16·47	19·15	1120
Halifax ...	17·20	1·1133	17·33	19·29	1128
London ...	17·97	1·0656	18·58	19·80	1158
Hull ...	18·23	1·0504	18·91	19·86	1161
Blackburn .	17·05	1·1231	17·87	20·07	1174
Burnley ...	16·67	1·1487	17·51	20·11	1176
Newcastle ..	17·58	1·0892	18·46	20·11	1176
Gateshead ...	17·83	1·0740	19·09	20·50	1199
Leeds ...	17·28	1·1082	18·75	20·78	1215
Sunderland ...	18·25	1·0493	19·82	20·80	1216
Wolverhampton ...	18·30	1·0464	19·95	20·88	1221
Birkenhead ...	17·42	1·0993	19·19	21·10	1234
Sheffield ...	17·22	1·1120	19·26	21·42	1253
Preston ...	17·42	1·0993	20·76	22·82	1335
Birmingham ..	17·33	1·1050	20·81	23·00	1345
Oldham ...	16·72	1·1453	20·27	23·22	1358
Bolton ...	16·90	1·1331	20·73	23·49	1374
Liverpool ...	17·44	1·0980	22·74	24·97	1460
Salford ...	17·03	1·1244	22·64	25·46	1489
Manchester ...	16·90	1·1331	22·64	25·65	1500

The Tables referring to England are taken from the English Registrar-General's Returns.

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* The Standard Death-rate signifies the death-rate at all ages calculated on the hypothesis that the rates at each of twelve age-periods in each town were the same as in England and Wales during the ten years, 1881–90, the Death-rate at all ages in England and Wales during that period having been 19·15 per 1,000.

† The Factor for Correction is the figure by which the Recorded Death-rate should be multiplied in order to correct for variations of sex and age distribution.

‡ The Corrected Death-rate is the Recorded Death-rate multiplied by the Factor for Correction.

§ The Comparative Mortality Figure represents the Corrected Death-rate in each town compared with the Recorded Death-rate at all ages in England and Wales in 1896, taken as 1,000.

33 *English Towns.—Population ; Births, Deaths and Meteorology in the* 53 *weeks of* 1896.

CITIES AND BOROUGHS	POPULATION, Estimated to the middle of 1896*	Persons to an Acre	BIRTHS	DEATHS	The DEATHS registered in the 53 Weeks include: Deaths of: Infants under 1 year of age	Persons aged 60 years and upwards	Deaths from: Principal Zymotic Diseases	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Fever	Diarrhœa	Violence	Inquest Cases	Deaths in Public Institutions	Uncertified causes of Death	MEAN TEMPERATURE	RAINFALL (Inches)
Cols.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
33 TOWNS ..	10,846,971	35·1	339115	208534	56768	44757	31550	25	7839	2406	4202	6245	2073	8760	7849	15514	41808	3147	48·3°	25·71
LONDON†	4,421,955	59·2	135796	†83511	21853	18370	14100	9	3697	942	2683	2937	609	3223	3439	7568	23178	540	50·1	22·42
WEST HAM	261,297	55·5	8658	4268	1432	723	797	4	117	55	187	158	61	215	143	242	465	158	—	—
CROYDON	118,006	13·1	3009	1706	452	476	233	—	67	5	29	62	18	52	52	128	263	—	48·5	28·00
CRIGHTON	120,499	47·6	3022	1975	408	653	199	—	55	6	19	32	14	73	70	121	387	33	50·3	27·49
BORTSMOUTH ..	178,639	38·3	5006	3009	772	838	383	—	125	20	20	59	27	132	117	212	464	20	49·9	25·37
PLYMOUTH	90,276	58·6	2643	1796	470	524	210	—	95	3	13	17	6	76	61	121	173	8	—	—
BRISTOL	230,623	49·3	6465	3961	920	1142	444	5	143	59	37	61	18	121	159	332	808	47	48·2	25·94
CARDIFF	162,690	26·8	5591	2784	923	464	376	3	38	28	62	105	13	127	139	231	364	36	—	—
SWANSEA	98,645	19·4	3061	1689	494	360	118	2	6	4	10	56	15	25	57	115	136	18	—	—
WOLVERHAMPTON ..	86,530	24·5	3023	1755	557	405	274	—	9	21	53	31	36	124	33	77	219	23	46·6	20·54
BIRMINGHAM ..	501,241	39·5	16603	10600	3278	1973	1823	—	307	148	270	378	107	613	334	262	1783	530	—	—
NORWICH	108,630	14·4	3400	1919	559	564	257	—	117	4	24	9	21	82	52	152	218	30	48·6	23·67
LEICESTER	198,659	23·1	6212	3376	1162	703	599	—	121	50	64	51	40	273	116	229	422	90	—	—
NOTTINGHAM ..	229,775	21·0	6758	4087	1138	1005	575	—	205	26	13	90	79	162	162	283	594	57	47·6	22·87
DERBY . ..	101,770	29·5	2901	1619	438	422	197	—	34	11	10	54	21	67	53	151	233	7	—	—
BIRKENHEAD ..	109,343	31·3	3527	2133	624	413	330	—	115	32	22	59	26	76	58	146	252	21	—	—
LIVERPOOL ..	632,512	47·8	22416	14617	3870	2760	1938	—	306	227	157	294	206	748	734	1002	3309	495	48·4	25·52
BOLTON	120,380	51·1	3831	2536	645	512	344	—	6	40	14	102	48	134	69	199	265	7	—	—
MANCHESTER ..	529,561	41·0	17787	12184	3133	2275	1834	—	570	197	81	360	122	504	420	950	2478	157	—	—
SALFORD	210,707	40·7	7480	4848	1489	810	879	—	202	104	49	189	71	264	139	335	755	103	—	—
OLDHAM	143,442	30·3	3971	2955	729	541	425	—	167	56	35	53	23	91	68	171	274	8	—	—
BURNLEY	102,805	26·2	3245	1830	552	343	229	—	63	4	48	28	13	73	59	88	132	26	—	—
BLACKBURN	129,459	18·6	3649	2351	625	553	238	—	41	9	10	47	34	97	82	120	216	64	—	—
PRESTON	113,864	27·8	3776	2403	768	539	217	—	4	3	12	43	26	129	54	68	208	104	—	—
HUDDERSFIELD ..	100,463	8·5	2096	1682	348	466	163	—	28	19	21	55	13	27	42	56	153	42	47·0	27·44
HALIFAX	94,775	11·1	2337	1669	348	514	105	—	16	—	21	33	20	15	45	92	197	28	46·5	31·36
BRADFORD .. .	228,809	21·2	5939	3840	849	972	369	1	107	24	17	104	28	88	121	235	489	30	48·2	27·76
LEEDS	402,449	18·7	12574	7670	2120	1647	937	1	199	71	49	246	87	284	270	618	895	44	48·6	24·78
SHEFFIELD	347,278	17·7	12011	6797	2076	1269	1024	—	200	102	56	205	101	360	219	337	792	240	—	—
HULL	220,844	26·8	7171	4245	1244	896	745	—	260	57	51	113	62	202	177	246	531	120	47·0	26·75
SUNDERLAND ..	140,386	42·6	4873	2828	769	524	428	—	143	27	8	76	53	121	86	183	378	24	—	—
GATESHEAD	98,436	31·4	3583	1910	616	329	310	—	137	26	18	35	22	72	45	123	144	18	—	—
NEWCASTLE	212,223	39·5	6701	3981	1107	742	450	—	139	26	39	103	33	110	174	321	633	19	—	—

* By "estimated" population is meant the number of persons who would be living if the mean rate of increase in the last intercensal period had since been maintained.

† Including deaths of Londoners in the Metropolitan Workhouses, Hospitals, and Lunatic Asylums situated outside Registration London but excluding deaths of [illegible]

33 *Towns.—Birth and Death-rates, and Analysis of Mortality, in the* 53 *Weeks of* 1896.

In this Table, 0·00 indicates that the deaths were too few to give a rate of 0·005; when *no death* occurred — is inserted.

CITIES AND BOROUGHS	ANNUAL RATES PER 1,000 PERSONS LIVING. Births 53 W'ks ending 2nd Jan., 1897	Total Deaths. 52 or 53 Weeks ending 30th Dec., 1893	29th Dec., 1894	28th Dec., 1895	2nd Jan., 1897	Deaths from Principal Zymotic Diseases	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Whooping-cough	Fever	Diarrhœa	Violence	DEATHS under 1 Year to 1,000 Births	ANNUAL DEATH RATE per 1,000 living Aged 1 to 60 Years	Aged 60 Years and upwards	PERCENTAGE to Total Deaths Inquest Cases	Deaths in Public Institutions	Uncertified Causes of Death
Cols.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
33 TOWNS ...	30·7	21·6	18·1	20·7	18·9	2·86	0·00	0·71	0·22	0·38	0·57	0·19	0·79	0·71	167	10·6	67·7	7·4	20·0	1·5
LONDON* ...	30·2	21·3	17·8	19·9	18·6	3·14	0·00	0·82	0·21	0·60	0·65	0·14	0·72	0·77	161	10·6	63·8	9·1	27·8	0·6
WEST HAM ...	32·6	18·9	16·2	17·9	16·1	3·00	0·02	0·44	0·21	0·70	0·59	0·23	0·81	0·54	165	8·6	60·8	5.7	10·9	3·7
CROYDON ...	25·1	16·3	13·2	14·5	14·2	1·94	—	0·56	0·04	0·24	0·52	0·15	0·43	0·43	150	7·2	55·1	7·5	15·4	—
BRIGHTON ...	24·7	18·4	16·4	18·9	16·1	1·63	—	0·45	0·05	0·16	0·26	0·11	0·60	0·57	135	8·4	61·6	6·1	19·6	1·7
PORTSMOUTH ...	27·6	18·2	15·2	17·8	16·6	2·11	—	0·69	0·11	0·11	0·32	0·15	0·73	0·64	154	8·5	63·2	7·0	15·4	0·7
PLYMOUTH ...	28·8	21·2	18·3	20·1	19·6	2·30	—	1·04	0·03	0·14	0·19	0·07	0·83	0·66	178	9·9	62·1	6·7	9·6	0·5
BRISTOL ...	27·6	18·9	17·3	18·1	16·9	1·90	0·02	0·61	0·25	0·16	0·26	0·08	0·52	0·68	142	9·0	67·6	8·4	20·4	1·2
CARDIFF ...	33·8	19·7	16·2	18·2	16·8	2·27	0·02	0·23	0·17	0·37	0·63	0·08	0·77	0·84	165	9·1	62·5	8·3	13·1	1·3
SWANSEA ...	30·5	19·6	17·0	18·3	16·8	1·18	0·02	0·06	0·04	0·10	0·56	0·15	0·25	0·57	161	9·1	67·6	6·8	8·1	1·1
W'VR'HAMPTON	34·4	23·3	20·7	24·4	20·0	3·11	—	0·10	0·24	0·60	0·35	0·41	1·41	0·38	184	10·0	67·9	4·4	12·5	1·3
BIRMINGHAM ...	32·6	22·0	18·6	20·3	20·8	3·57	—	0·60	0·29	0·53	0·74	0·21	1·20	0·66	197	11·4	69·3	2·5	16·8	5·0
NORWICH ...	30·8	19·3	18·7	19·3	17·4	2·33	—	1·06	0·04	0·22	0·08	0·19	0·74	0·47	164	8·2	56·6	7·9	11·4	1·6
LEICESTER ...	30·8	20·0	14·7	17·2	16·7	2·97	—	0·60	0·25	0·32	0·25	0·20	1·35	0·57	187	8·2	60·0	6·8	12·5	2·7
NOTTINGHAM ...	28·9	18·5	17·2	19·0	17·5	2·47	—	0·88	0·11	0·06	0·39	0·34	0·69	0·69	168	9·1	64·8	6·9	14·5	1·4
DERBY ...	28·0	18·2	15·0	16·7	15·7	1·91	—	0·33	0·11	0·10	0·52	0·20	0·65	0·51	151	8·0	71·8	9·3	14·4	0·4
BIRKENHEAD ...	31·7	20·5	18·1	19·5	19·2	2·97	—	1·04	0·29	0·20	0·53	0·23	0·68	0·52	177	10·7	68·1	6·8	11·8	1·0
LIVERPOOL ...	34·9	27·3	23·8	28·8	22·7	3·01	—	0·48	0·35	0·24	0·46	0·32	1·16	1·14	173	13·5	80·8	6·9	22·6	3·4
BOLTON ...	31·3	24·1	18·8	24·0	20·7	2·80	—	0·05	0·33	0·11	0·83	0·39	1·09	0·56	168	12·0	87·8	7·8	10·4	0·3
MANCHESTER ...	33·0	24·9	20·4	25·2	22·6	3·42	—	1·06	0·37	0·15	0·67	0·23	0·94	0·78	176	9·6	121·2	7·8	20·3	1·3
SALFORD ...	34·9	24·1	21·0	25·6	22·6	4·10	—	0·94	0·49	0·23	0·88	0·33	1·23	0·65	199	12·9	79·7	6·9	15·6	2·1
OLDHAM ...	27·2	21·0	18·6	22·0	20·3	2·91	—	1·15	0·38	0·24	0·36	0·16	0·62	0·47	184	12·5	71·6	5·8	9·3	0·3
BURNLEY ...	31·0	21·9	18·7	23·4	17·5	2·19	—	0·60	0·04	0·46	0·27	0·12	0·70	0·56	170	9·7	72·6	4·8	7·2	1·4
BLACKBURN ...	27·7	23·3	17·9	24·3	17·9	1·82	—	0·31	0·07	0·08	0·36	0·26	0·74	0·62	171	9·7	81·5	5·1	9·2	2·7
PRESTON ...	32·6	26·4	20·8	23·9	20·8	1·86	—	0·03	0·03	0·10	0·37	0·22	1·11	0·47	203	10·3	81·3	2·8	8·7	4·3
HUDDERSFIELD	20·5	17·2	15·8	16·9	16·5	1·60	—	0·27	0·19	0·21	0·54	0·13	0·26	0·41	166	9·3	74·4	3·3	9·1	2·5
HALIFAX ...	24·3	17·4	16·5	19·3	17·3	1·10	—	0·17	—	0·22	0·34	0·21	0·16	0·47	149	9·2	79·3	5·5	11·8	1·7
BRADFORD ...	25·5	21·0	17·0	19·9	16·5	1·58	0·00	0·46	0·10	0·07	0·45	0·12	0·38	0·52	143	9·4	73·7	6·1	12·7	0·8
LEEDS ...	30·7	22·3	17·9	20·5	18·8	2·28	0·00	0·49	0·17	0·12	0·60	0·21	0·69	0·66	169	10·4	74·4	8·1	11·7	0.6
SHEFFIELD ...	34·0	22·3	17·8	20·5	19·3	2·91	—	0·57	0·29	0·16	0·58	0·29	1·02	0·62	173	10·6	69·4	5·0	11·7	3·5
HULL ...	31·9	21·8	17·4	20·8	18·9	3·32	—	1·16	0·25	0·23	0·50	0·28	0·90	0·79	173	10·3	66·1	5·8	12·5	2·8
SUNDERLAND ...	34·2	22·5	20·8	21·8	19·8	3·00	—	1·00	0·19	0·06	0·53	0·37	0·85	0·60	158	11·8	64·0	6·5	13·4	0·9
GATESHEAD ...	35·8	19·3	17·7	19·6	19·1	3·10	—	1·37	0·26	0·18	0·35	0·22	0·72	0·45	172	10·5	64·7	6·4	7·5	0·9
NEWCASTLE ...	31·1	21·0	18·3	20·5	18·5	2·08	—	0·64	0·12	0·18	0·48	0·15	0·51	0·81	165	10·7		8·1	15·9	0.5

* *See* note (†) to Table, Page 376.

33 *Towns.—Death-rate per* 1,000 *living from all Causes, and from the Principal Zymotic Diseases, and Infant Mortality, in the Ten Years* 1886-95, *and in* 1896.

In this Table 0·00 indicates that the deaths were too few to give a rate of 0·005; when *no death* occurred — is inserted.

CITIES AND BOROUGHS	ALL CAUSES		SMALL-POX		MEASLES		SCARLET FEVER		DIPHTHERIA		WHOOPING-COUGH		FEVER		DIARRHŒA		DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR TO 1,000 BIRTHS	
	Ten years 1886-95	1896	Ten years 1886-95	1896	Ten years 1886-95	1896	Ten years 1886-95	1896	Ten years 1886-95	1896	Ten years 1886-95	1896	Ten years 1886-95	1896	Ten years 1886-95	1896	Ten years 188 -95	1896
33 TOWNS ..	20·9	18·9	0·02	0·00	0·60	0·71	0·27	0·22	0·27	0·38	0·55	0·57	0·21	0·19	0·88	0·79	167	167
LONDON* ..	20·1	18·6	0·01	0·00	0·61	0·82	0·24	0·21	0·41	0·60	0·60	0·65	0·15	0·14	0·70	0·72	155	161
WEST HAM ..	18·3	16·1	0·05	0·02	0·66	0·44	0·24	0.21	0·39	0·70	0·67	0·59	0·22	0·23	0·80	0·81	153	165
CROYDON ..	14·5	14·2	0·00	—	0·34	0·56	0·06	0·04	0·32	0·24	0·41	0·52	0·10	0·15	0·49	0·43	122	150
BRIGHTON ..	17·9	16·1	—	—	0·36	0·45	0·08	0·05	0·18	0·16	0·37	0·26	0·12	0·11	0·68	0·60	151	135
PORTSMOUTH ..	18·2	16·6	0·01	—	0·51	0·69	0·11	0·11	0·22	0·11	0·36	0·32	0·31	0·15	0·83	0·73	149	154
PLYMOUTH ..	21·2	19·6	0·01	—	0·52	1·04	0·51	0·03	0·15	0·14	0·45	0·19	0·22	0·07	0·64	0·83	167	178
BRISTOL ..	19·2	16·9	0·04	0·02	0·49	0·61	0·26	0·25	0·13	0·16	0·49	0·26	0·12	0·08	0·49	0·52	145	142
CARDIFF ..	19·5	16·8	0·02	0·02	0·45	0·23	0·21	0·17	0·25	0·37	0·47	0·63	0·23	0·08	0·90	0·77	162	165
SWANSEA ..	20·1	16·8	0·00	0·02	0·65	0·06	0·60	0·04	0·08	0·10	0·51	0·56	0·26	0·15	0·43	0·25	160	161
WOLVERHAMPTON ..	22·2	20·0	0·01	—	0·55	0·10	0·23	0·24	0·21	0·60	0·45	0·35	0·20	0·41	1·15	1·41	183	184
BIRMINGHAM ..	20·7	20·8	0·05	—	0·52	0·60	0·20	0·29	0·16	0·53	0·55	0·74	0·15	0·21	1·10	1·20	174	197
NORWICH ..	19·6	17·4	—	—	0·38	1·06	0·14	0·04	0·21	0·22	0·49	0·08	0·25	0·19	0·98	0·74	176	164
LEICESTER ..	19·2	16·7	0·01	—	0·44	0·60	0·17	0·25	0·09	0·32	0·39	0·25	0·21	0·20	1·55	1·35	202	187
NOTTINGHAM ..	19·4	17·5	0·01	—	0·41	0·88	0·18	0·11	0·07	0·06	0·46	0·39	0·30	0·34	1·03	0·69	171	168
DERBY ..	17·9	15·7	0·02	—	0·41	0·33	0·13	0·11	0·12	0·10	0·41	0·52	0·22	0·20	0·68	0·65	150	151
BIRKENHEAD ..	19·9	19·2	0·01	—	0·50	1·04	0·26	0·29	0·17	0·20	0·48	0·53	0·32	0·23	0·78	0·68	163	177
LIVERPOOL ..	26·0	22·7	0·02	—	0·77	0·48	0·50	0·35	0·16	0·24	0·62	0·46	0·37	0·32	1·13	1·16	189	173
BOLTON ..	22·7	20·7	0·01	—	0·82	0·05	0·30	0·33	0·12	0·11	0·60	0·83	0·28	0·39	1·29	1·09	180	168
MANCHESTER ..	25·6	22·6	0·02	—	0·79	1·06	0·40	0·37	0·26	0·15	0·61	0·67	0·28	0·23	1·10	0·94	185	176
SALFORD ..	24·9	22·6	0·01	—	0·87	0·94	0·56	0·49	0·39	0·23	0·71	0·88	0·42	0·33	1·46	1·23	195	199
OLDHAM ..	22·9	20·3	0·10	—	0·73	1·15	0·31	0·38	0·20	0·24	0·54	0·36	0·17	0·16	0·63	0·62	178	184
BURNLEY ..	21·6	17·5	0·01	—	0·67	0·60	0·37	0·04	0·16	0·46	0·33	0·27	0·28	0·12	1·48	0·70	216	170
BLACKBURN ..	24·1	17·9	0·02	—	1·11	0·31	0·50	0·07	0·03	0·08	0·50	0·36	0·28	0·26	1·28	0·74	204	171
PRESTON ..	25·9	20·8	0·05	—	0·88	0·03	0·28	0·03	0·15	0·10	0·60	0·37	0·39	0·22	2·14	1·11	232	203
HUDDERSFIELD ..	19·4	16·5	0·00	—	0·54	0·27	0·26	0·19	0·15	0·21	0·38	0·54	0·13	0·13	0·33	0·26	164	166
HALIFAX ..	20·2	17·3	0·06	—	0·45	0·17	0·18	—	0·14	0·22	0·27	0·34	0·16	0·21	0·29	0·16	162	149
BRADFORD ..	20.3	16·5	0·07	0·00	0·49	0·46	0·32	0·10	0·06	0·07	0·46	0·45	0·17	0·12	0·89	0·38	173	143
LEEDS ..	21·2	18·8	0·01	0·00	0·59	0·49	0·25	0·17	0·09	0·12	0·42	0·60	0·24	0·21	1·13	0·69	177	169
SHEFFIELD ..	21·6	19·3	0·23	—	0·56	0·57	0·42	0·29	0·14	0·16	0·52	0·58	0·22	0·29	1·18	1·02	178	173
HULL ..	20·1	18·9	0·02	—	0·43	1·16	0·18	0·25	0·09	0·23	0·39	0.50	0·22	0·28	1·24	0·90	170	173
SUNDERLAND ..	21·8	19·8	0·01	—	0·57	1·00	0·21	0·19	0·08	0·06	0·44	0·53	0·48	0·37	1·18	0·85	167	158
GATESHEAD ..	19·9	19·1	0·00	—	0·53	1·37	0·20	0·26	0·12	0·18	0·58	0·35	0·23	0·22	1·08	0·72	164	172
NEWCASTLE .	21·2	18·5	0·00	—	0·54	0·64	0·16	0·12	0·19	0·18	0·53	0·48	0·18	0·15	0·69	0·51	165	165

* *See* note (†) to Table, Page 376.

Births and **Deaths** in 1896 (53 Weeks), in **Edinburgh, Glasgow,** and **Dublin,** and in certain **Colonial** and **Foreign Cities.**

Cities	Population (enumerated or estimated)	Births	Deaths	Annual Rate per 1,000 Persons living		Deaths from some Zymotic Diseases						
		Excluding Stillborn		Births	Deaths	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Whooping-cough	Fever	Diarrhœal Diseases
Edinburgh ..	276514	7686	4751	27·3	16·9	—	46	52	55	93	44	158
Glasgow ..	705052	24216	14619	33·8	20·4	1	831	149	85	657	162	606
Dublin ..	349594	10680	8856	30·1	24·9	4	10	148	18	174	158	331
Calcutta (46 weeks)	466460	—	13588	—	33·0	35	16	—	12	21	5313	3370†
Bombay ..	821764	16052	34661	19·2	41·5	702	247	?	?	?	11324‡	2871†
Madras ..	452518	18973	17365	41·2	37·8	39	497	?	?	?	6139	2474†
Paris ..	2511629	59543	48546	23·3	19·0	23	666	173	454*	276	271	2807
Brussels (with Faubourgs)	518387	13260	9617	25·2	18·2	1	208	28	78*	72	99	928
Amsterdam ..	489496	14979	8680	30·1	17·4	—	175	37	157	162	13	23
Rotterdam ..	276338	10394	5225	37·0	18·6	—	52	20	46	113	32	12
The Hague ..	187545	5794	3114	30·4	16·3	—	65	12	26	28	7	1
Copenhagen ..	333714	10351	5704	30·5	16·8	1	70	37	56	85	23	444
Stockholm ..	267100	7136	4552	26·3	16·8	—	31	40	31*	179	16	376
Christiania ..	182856	2131	3400	11·5	18·3	—	62	7	19	107	61	435
St. Petersburg (without Faubourgs)	954400	32114	29955	33·1	30·9	143	714	864	877	245	1351	3291
Moscow ..	753469	—	29788	—	38·9	22	417	470	574	194	348	5743
Berlin ..	1659313	46484	30892	27·0	17·9	4	222	392	528	548	85	3396
Hamburg ..	625552	21939	11116	34·5	17·5	—	144	31	97*	172	36	761
Dresden ..	342340	11390	6593	32·7	18·9	1	70	53	107*	105	14	670
Breslau ..	377062	13289	9634	34·7	25·1	—	105	162	127*	138	29	1357
Munich ..	406000	14905	9567	36·1	23·2	—	126	41	186*	114	14	1468
Vienna ..	152623	46510	34561	30·0	22·3	2	924	451	619*	168	79	3208
Prague ..	364632	11605	9139	31·3	24·7	—	206	80	74	90	101	185
Buda-Pesth (51 weeks)	579275	21140	14400	37·3	25·1	13	189	184	199	39	167	1251
Trieste (48 weeks)	161886	4611	4151	30·9	27·9	1	109	73	178*	6	21	267
Rome ..	473296	11645	9189	24·2	19·1	—	187	4	42	23	267§	759
Turin ..	344203	7460	6553	21·7	19·0	1	240	5	90	55	83	356
Venice ..	163254	4202	4146	25·3	25·0	—	153	1	32*	17	44	377
Cairo ..	374838	22231	21016	58·3	55·2	125	348	—	129*	109	539	4184
Alexandria ..	231396	12166	9978	51·7	42·4	61	39	3	141*	23	206	1853
New York ..	1934077	—	42142	—	21·4	1	730	413	1573	439	302	2881
Brooklyn ..	1125000	—	22789	—	19·9	1	337	155	1088	179	168	1698
Boston ..	516305	15800	11634	30·6	22·5	—	27	121	516	67	162	713
Philadelphia .	1188793	—	23982	—	19·8	—	191	61	1149	158	406	1385
Cincinnati ..	350000	7167	5916	20·5	16·9	—	100	16	131	25	164	131
St. Louis ..	570000	—	9897	19·7	17·3	—	17	8	273	53	106	775

* Including deaths from croup. † Including 2068 deaths from cholera in Calcutta, 423 in Bombay, 95 in Madras, 1308 in Cairo, and 980 in Alexandria. ‡ Including 1805 deaths from bubonic fever. § Including 139 deaths from malarial fever.

ADMISSION OF FEVER PATIENTS TO HOSPITAL.

The following cases were admitted into the principal Dublin Hospitals from the metropolitan area in 1896.

DISEASES	No. of Cases in Hospital at close of previous year	No. admitted during year	Discharged	Died	No. under treatment on above date
Small-pox ...	11	22	30	3	—
Measles ...	—	341	171	8	162
Scarlet Fever ...	112	1721	1558	82	193
Typhus Fever ...	1	42	21	8	14
Enteric Fever ...	65	648	607	56	50
Pneumonia ...	27	234	203	41	17

915 of the Patients were conveyed from their homes to the Hospitals in the Ambulances belonging to the Public Health Department.

RECENT FAILURE OF HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION IN DUBLIN.

In a report, dated 29th January, 1895, and addressed to the Public Health Committee of the Corporation of Dublin, I recommended the establishment, outside the city, of a hospital for infectious cases. The Committee approved of the suggestion, and requested me to prepare a scheme. In conjunction with Dr. Thomas Stafford, Medical Inspector of the Local Government Board, a scheme for providing increased hospital accommodation was prepared. It proposed that a Board, somewhat on the lines of the London Asylums Board, should be established, and that its members should be the nominees of the Corporation of Dublin, the two Boards of Guardians, the Townships Commissioners and the Local Government Board. The care of the sick from fevers and the conveyance of fever patients to hospital, would be entrusted to this Board and its staff.

On the invitation of the Public Health Committee, and with the sanction of the Municipal Council, conferences of representatives from all the above-named authorities were held. The scheme was discussed and was approved of by the representatives of several of the local authorities, particularly by those from the North Dublin Board of Guardians. Opposition to the scheme was, however, soon manifested. The Council of the Dublin Sanitary Association passed a resolution condemning it. The physicians of several of the Dublin hospitals opposed it. My friend, Dr. John W. Moore, in a paper read before the combined sections of Medicine and State Medicine, denounced it; and some of the newspapers had rather unfavourable articles in reference to it. The scheme, under these adverse influences, had to be abandoned, but I trust only for a time.

Three arguments were used against this scheme: 1st, that it would be enormously costly; 2nd, that there was ample accommodation for the treatment of infectious diseases in existing hospitals; 3rd, that it would interfere with medical education. I shall make a few observations in reference to each of these objections.

As to the alleged enormous cost of the scheme, I am altogether at a loss to understand upon what ground this objection was made. If the proposed Board had come into existence, it would not have found itself compelled to provide large hospitals in various parts of the metropolitan district. In all probability it would have made provision for meeting future epidemics of small-pox, and would have established a home for convalescents from fever—desiderata which all admit; such a Board would probably determine whether or not the existing hospitals were able to cope with severe epidemics of measles or scarlet fever. It is conceivable that they might arrange with existing hospitals for the treatment of extra patients, or they might secure premises for temporary hospitals. If it did not perform action of this kind it would be useless, but such action would not involve the enormous expenditure which the critics of the scheme alleged would be the result of it.

As to the alleged sufficiency of the existing hospital accommodation, the inexorable logic of facts has demolished that argument. No one will now deny that during part of last year and of the present one, scores of patients suffering from infectious diseases were refused admission to the hospitals.

That the scheme would, as alleged, seriously interfere with medical education, seems to me improbable. In the first place, it did not affect the general or other hospitals in which fever is treated and students taught No one can decry Edinburgh and Glasgow as medical schools of the first rank, and yet the students in that city have to go to special fever hospitals to acquire a knowledge of contagious diseases. It is the same in London and many other places. This argument has been so thoroughly refuted in Dr. M'Hugh's admirable address at St. Vincent's Hospital, that I need make no further observation in reference to it.

The recent failure of hospital accommodation in Dublin justifies me in bringing the subject of isolation hospitals and convalescents' homes again under the notice of the Sanitary Authority.

During the six years ended in 1896, the zymotic death-rate was moderate, in Dublin nearly 2·6 per 1,000 of the population, and was decidedly below the mean rate of the

English towns. With the exception of an epidemic of small-pox and a rather large amount of scarlet fever, there were no epidemics in those years, until nearly the close of the sixth one. The zymotic death-rate in the first half of 1896, was reduced to the unprecedentedly low figure of 1 per 1,000, and the fever hospitals were comparatively empty. In the second half of the year three diseases were epidemic, namely, measles, scarlet fever and whooping-cough. At the last week of 1895, there were in hospital 11 cases of small-pox, 0 of measles, 112 of scarlet fever, 1 typhus fever, and 65 typhoid fever—total, 189. In the last week of 1896, there were 106 cases of measles, 222 of scarlet fever, 9 of typhus fever, and 51 of typhoid fever—total, 388.

In 1894, the Public Health Committee made the strongest representations to the Boards of Guardians as to the absolute necessity for providing accommodation for small-pox, which was at the time threatening to assume an epidemic form. It was, however, not until Cork-street and the Hardwicke hospitals were overcrowded with small-pox patients, that the South Dublin Board of Guardians erected sheds at Kilmainham, not far from the workhouse. A large number of convalescing patients were removed to the sheds, though some of the patients did not relish the idea that they were virtually transferred to a Union hospital.

Last year when it became evident that measles and scarlet fever were becoming epidemic, the Public Health Committee made strong representations to the Boards of Guardians as to the urgent necessity for making provision to meet the epidemics. The same delay which characterized the action of the Guardians in 1894, was displayed in 1896, and it was not until long after the hospitals had ceased to afford sufficient accommodation for infectious cases, that hospital accommodation was provided at Kilmainham, and the congestion of the hospitals diminished. It was most fortunate that during the small-pox epidemic there were comparatively few cases of other zymotic diseases. Had the converse been the case, there would not have been sufficient accommodation for them. Unfortunately, when measles became epidemic, scarlet fever also was prevalent, and the severer cases of these diseases were so numerous that the hospitals were crowded with them.

The duty of removing fever patients to hospital devolves upon the Sanitary Authority, and, during the latter part of 1896 and the earlier portion of 1897, the Dublin Sanitary Authority was unable to discharge this duty fully for lack of the necessary hospital accommodation. Very bad cases of measles and erysipelas had to be retained in tenements of the most wretched kind, as no hospital accommodation could be procured for them.

At the period when the congestion of the hospitals had attained its maximum, a case of small-pox occurred on the south side of the city. The patient was a young woman, whose brother-in-law had recently returned from South Africa, and had taken up his abode in his sister's house. I ascertained that there had been a case of small-pox in the vessel in which he had made his homeward voyage, and it seems in the highest degree probable that he brought the contagion of the disease in his clothes or other effects. The patient was most anxious to be brought to a hospital, but as no hospital would admit her, the authorities of the South Dublin took charge of her, and appointed a medical man to attend her. There were four persons living in the house, and two of them were paid by the Guardians to act as nurses. With a view of preventing, if possible, the healthy inmates of the patient's house from spreading disease, by going about town, I appointed two men to act, as it were, the part of sentinels outside the patient's house. They were to warn persons against entering it, and to go upon any messages entrusted to them by the inmates. They were cautioned not to enter the house under any circumstances. Unfortunately, one of them disobeyed this order, and more than once entered the house and sat down in the parlour. He became a second patient, and as he was only a lodger, we had to place him in a house belonging to the Corporation, which is intended to be a refuge for families whose houses are undergoing disinfection. This poor fellow died. Some unjustifiable comments were made in reference to the appointment of this man. It was clearly my duty to isolate the people in the house in which small-pox had broken out, and in order to do this, it was absolutely necessary to place some one at their service who could order provisions for them, take their messages, &c. The poor fellow, whose fate I have mentioned, was an old man; he assured me that he had been re-vaccinated. The medical man in charge of the patient desired to again vaccinate him, but, as I afterwards heard, he declined to permit the operation.

A third case occurred in the person of a male nurse sent by the Board of Guardians to nurse the second patient. At this time, therefore, three cases of small-pox had occurred, and had to be treated in houses in populous districts. If, at this time, there had been a serious outbreak of small-pox, the want of hospital accommodation would have produced disastrous effects upon the community.

From the time that it was evident we were in for an epidemic of measles in addition to one of scarlet fever then raging, the Public Health Committee were incessantly pressing upon the two Boards of Guardians the urgent necessity of increased hospital accommodation, After considerable delay, terms were made with Cork-street, the Hardwicke, Mater Misericordiæ and Meath Hospitals for admission of infectious cases. The Meath Hospital retired almost immediately from this arrangement, on the ground that they required all their accommodation for patients who had special claims upon it. It soon became evident that the hospital accommodation would soon fail, and the Guardians were constantly urged by Dr. Stafford, the Local Government Board's Inspector, and the Public Health Committee, to put up hospital sheds. Ultimately, but not until long after complete congestion of the hospitals had taken place, the Guardians of the South Dublin Union provided accommodation for patients on the grounds at Kilmainham. A large number of convalescing scarlet fever and measles cases were transferred from Cork-street Hospital to the Kilmainham Sheds, and a department of the Cork-street Hospital was then assigned for small-pox cases, of which, however, only two sought admission. If there had been an isolation hospital ready for small-pox patients, the first of the cases to which I have adverted could have been removed to it at once, and probably no other case would have originated by it; there is no doubt that the four cases of this disease which occurred after its appearance in the house at Ashbrook-terrace, were due to the contagion from that house.

Recent events have proved that, if more than one disease is extensively epidemic in Dublin, the hospital accommodation is insufficient. It is, I think, generally admitted that in any future epidemic of small-pox it would be desirable to provide hospital accommodation outside the city The literature on the subject of isolation hospitals in sparsely populated districts for small-pox cases is so extensive, that it is not necessary to discuss the subject here, beyond stating that there is practically unanimity of opinion that small-pox should not be treated except in special hospitals situated on open spaces. It is clear, then, that Dublin should have such a hospital, or be in a position to provide it at short notice. If the ground necessary for such a purpose were secured, and a small building erected thereon, sufficient to receive a few cases, there would always be time to erect temporary buildings if the disease spread.

As regards measles, I confess there will always be a difficulty in providing accommodation for its victims, on account of the great number of patients. In Glasgow, a determination has recently been arrived at to provide full accommodation to meet the wants of the largest epidemic of this disease. There is no question as to the greater case mortality in dwellings as compared with hospitals, and every sanitarian must admit that it is necessary that the severer cases should be received into hospital.

The duty of providing hospital accommodation for the sick poor devolves upon the Boards of Guardians. Hitherto the two Dublin Boards have been the only ones in Ireland who have not fever hospitals, as they have relied upon the Cork-street and Hardwicke Hospitals. The well-to-do people suffering from fever can usually gain admittance to the hospitals, but not unless they are subscribers, as a matter of right.

In the case of small-pox, there is practically a consensus of opinion that it should be treated in special hospitals. This is the case in all the English towns, and it should be the case in Dublin. If, then, we are to have a small-pox hospital, who should erect and manage it? The Guardians are only expected to provide for the sick poor, but the Sanitary Authority have the power to provide hospitals for the reception of infectious cases, whether the patients be rich or poor. This power is permissive, not mandatory. The expense of hospitals established by the Guardians is furnished from the poor's rate, to which the owners and occupiers of property equally contribute. On the other hand, hospitals established by the Sanitary Authorities are supported out of the rates to which occupiers only contribute. Property owners, therefore, would benefit by the hospitals being maintained by the occupiers of property. I admit that this is a disadvantage, and one which ought to be removed by legislation. It would, however, be a mere bagatelle if the scheme of a conjoint Hospital Board, to which I have already referred, were carried into effect. A small-pox or other infectious diseases hospital, established by a conjoint Board, would be used by both rich and poor. No one would feel pauperized by being an inmate of a Board's hospital, and those who could afford to pay for it might have separate rooms and special attendance. Towards the support of such a hospital and the maintenance of a home for convalescents from fever—which we sadly want—the funds derived from the poor's rate could be applied. I am, therefore, still of opinion that an Infectious Diseases Hospitals Board should be constituted for the metropolitan districts, and that the Board should establish a small hospital, a home for convalescents, and make provision for epidemics of measles or scarlet fever.

Typhoid Fever Propagated by Infected Milk.

I investigated, in the month of July, 1896, a localized outbreak of typhoid fever. A dairy proprietor, residing in Meath-street, supplied milk to a house in which two cases of typhoid fever occurred, As the drains of the house were found to be in good order, I suspected that the milk supplied might have come from an infected source. Having ascertained the address of the purveyor of the milk, I inspected his house and dairy. I found two children in bed, and ascertained that they were suffering from enteric fever of a rather mild form. The dairy was a small one, and the customers were not very numerous; but I ascertained that in thirteen houses supplied with milk from this dairy, there were cases of typhoid fever. In every case the patients had drank milk from the infected dairy. The dejections of the patients had been carried down a narrow flight of stairs and along a small hall, a door in which opened into the little room in which the milk was stored. No doubt, whilst the dejections (which were never, as I learned, disinfected) were being carried out of the house, the emanations from them were absorbed by the milk. The dairyman was prosecuted, and fined £1 for neglecting to notify the occurrence of disease in his house.

RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF NEW BUILDINGS ERECTED AND COMPLETED IN THE NORTH SIDE OF THE CITY FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1896.

Name of Street	Number of Houses	No. of Stories in each House	No. of Rooms in each House	Area built on in Superficial Feet	Area not built on in Superficial Feet	Sanitary Accommodation
Abbey-street, Middle	1	1	2	1512	—	W.C.
Arbour-place	1	2	4	624	205	,,
Benburb-street	3	2	7	2820	960	,,
Berkeley-street	1	1	1	186	90	,,
Do.	2	3	5	4300	116	,,
Blessington-street	1	3	7	672	108	,,
Bridewell-lane	1	3	3	312	600	,,
Carnew-street	30	2	4	12600	7200	,,
Church-street	1	1	2	296	60	,,
Capel street	1	5	9	756	390	,,
Church-street	3	3	9	1320	720	,,
Coleraine-street	1	3	8	757	210	,,
Do.	1	1	2	2814	600	,,
Connaught-street	5	2	6	3610	2400	,,
Do.	4	2	6	3000	2320	,,
Earl-street	1	3	5	864	170	,,
Do.	1	1	1	630	150	,,
East Wall-road	1	1	4	32840	27300	,,
Green-street	3	2	4	1020	360	,,
Hammond-lane	1	3	9	612	720	,,
Hill-street	1	1	1	730	—	—
Hyacinth-street	10	1	3	4200	2140	W.C.
Leinster-street	2	2	6	1400	1200	,,
Mayor-street	2	3	9	1024	836	,,
Moore-lane	1	1	1	1474	—	—
Moore-place	1	2	2	460	620	W.C.
Munster-street	3	2	6	2166	1620	,,
North Wall	1	4	20	1044	200	,,
Nottingham-street	1	2	4	520	640	,,
Ormond-quay	1	5	10	620	1170	,,
Oxmantown-road	1	2	5	524	288	,,
Parkgate-street	1	4	10	1112	200	,,
Phibsborough-road	3	2	4	1340	710	,,
Do.	4	2	6	2368	1064	,,
Phœnix-street	1	1	1	4992	—	—
Poplar-row	1	1	7	714	350	W.C.
Potter's-alley	1	1	1	3840	2000	,,
Rathdown-road	6	2	7	7140	8400	,,
Rutland-place	10	2	4	4300	2250	,,
Sackville-place	1	4	7	714	350	,,
Simmon's-place	17	2	4	7310	3815	,,
Summerhill	1	2	8	750	1500	,,
Do.	6	2	5	2832	1530	,,
Upper Grangegorman	16	2	4	7200	4320	,,
TOTAL	155					

WALTER BUTLER,
Building Surveyor.

June, 1897.

RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF NEW BUILDINGS ERECTED AND COMPLETED IN THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE CITY FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1896.

Name of Street	Number of Houses	No. of Stories in each House	No. of Rooms in each House	Space covered in Superficial Feet	Space uncovered in Superficial Feet	W.C. or Petit
Arthur's-lane ...	16	2	4	6560	4704	W.C.
Albert-place, East ...	2	3	6	812	2464	,,
Aungier-street ...	1	5	10	984	250	,,
Bloomfield-avenue ...	2	2	6	1116	440	,,
Do. park ...	6	1	3	2184	1920	,,
Castle-street ...	2	4	12	688	430	,,
City-quay ..	1	3	9	962	286	,,
Cook-street ...	1	2	4	340	240	,,
College-street ...	2	4	8	770	—	,,
Cork-street ...	2	2	6	928	1160	,,
Exchequer-street .	6	4	8	3384	936	,,
Fade-street ...	3	3	6	2622	1026	,,
Fitzgerald-square ...	1	1	3	368	356	,,
Grafton-street ...	2	5	10	3040	418	,,
Do. ...	1	4	8	1248	—	,,
Grattan-street ...	4	2	4	1920	460	,,
Grantham-place ...	2	2	4	648	540	,,
Garden-lane (off) ...	9	2	2	1890	2025	,,
Great Brunswick-street	1	2	12	5564	8320	,,
Heytesbury-place (off)	1	2	16	6698	8500	,,
John's-lane ...	1	3	3	1108	—	,,
James's-street ...	1	2	18	6412	742	,,
Lincoln-place ...	1	4	15	2824	3264	,,
Love-lane, West ...	8	2	4	3800	6840	,,
Lower Camden-street ...	2	3	6	1656	576	,,
Lower Clanbrassil-street	2	3	6	1008	576	,,
Pim-street ...	1	2	4	648	540	,,
Rehoboth-place ...	6	2	5	3540	2400	,,
Rialto ...	8	1	2	3280	2352	,,
Do. ...	5	1	3	1550	1100	,,
Do. ...	12	1	3	4560	3528	,,
Do. ...	3	2	6	2160	1710	,,
South Circular-road, Dolphin's-barn ...	5	2	8	5160	17250	,,
Do. do.	2	2	8	1952	2150	,,
Do. do.	2	2	5	1492	1284	,,
Do. Kilmainham	6	2	8	4260	3360	,,
Windsor-terrace ...	1	2	2	187	696	,,
Whitefriar-place ...	2	2	4	704	320	,,
TOTAL ...	133					

D. J. WALSH,

Building Surveyor.

July, 1897.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS AND HOW DISPOSED OF, FRO

Re "SHOP HOUR

NAME	ADDRESS	BUSINESS	No. of Reports	Date of Report
Burke, Edward	3 Talbot-street	Purveyor	2	15th January, 1896
Sammon, James	167 North King-street	Grocer	2	16th, 21st ,,
Daly, John	14 Little Mary-street	,,	2	18th ,,
Ward, Mrs. Mary	141 Townsend-street	,,	2	9th December, 189
Murtagh, Mrs. Elizabeth	15 Little Mary-street	,,	2	18th January, 1896
Gleeson, P. M.	28 Thomas-street	,,	3	29th January
Lysaght, John	29 Chamber-street	,,	2	30th January
Kavanagh, Maurice	75 Coombe	Purveyor	3	,,
M'Cabe, James	81 & 82 Meath-street	Grocer	4	,,
Kennedy, P. & L.	55 Thomas-street	Flour Merchant	1	,,
Weldon, John	78 Queen-street	Victualler	1	3rd February
Morkan, Michael	43 Queen-street	Grocer	1	,, ,,
Dromgoole, Mrs. Jane	80 Pill-lane	,,	2	4th ,,
Hussey, Mrs. Mary A.	38 Thomond-street	Stationer	2	12th March
Kiernan, Francis	49 Patrick-street	,,	2	6th May
Behan, Christopher	88 James's-street	,,	3	14th ,,
Grennell, Aiden	30 & 31 Lower Camden-st.	Draper	1	19th ,,
M'Intyre, Thomas	52 New-street	Grocer	2	20th ,,
Kavanagh, M. & P.	46 Upper Kevin-street	Purveyors	2	20th ,,
Carroll, Thomas	45 James's-street, West	Hairdresser	2	14th ,,
Cogan & Company	58 Great Britain-street	Purveyors	1	10th June
Hennessy, James	70 Great Britain-street	Grocer	2	10th ,,
Magee & Co., William	102 Great Britain-street	Purveyors	3	10th ,,
Kavanagh, Thomas	41 Summer-hill	Purveyor	3	18th ,,
Jury's Hotel	College-green	Hotel	3	19th ,,
O'Hara, James	24 Fleet-street	Billiard Rooms	2	19th ,,
Moore, William A.	19 Fleet-street	Sale Shop	1	19th ,,
Eastmans Limited	105 Great Britain-street	Victualler	1	20th ,,
Do.	,, ,,	,,	1	20th ,,
Latham, Thomas	Manager for Eastmans, 105 Gt. Britain-street	,,	1	,,
Nolan, William	131 Gt. Britain-street	Purveyor	4	Sunday, 21st June
Walshe, John	133 Upper Dorset-street	Grocer	3	8th July

t JANUARY TO 31st DECEMBER, 1896, INCLUSIVE.

ACT (1892)."

J. J. SCOTT, Mrs. L. GALLAHER, } *Inspectors.*

Cases withdrawn by order of Committee	No. of Prosecutions	Cautioned by Magistrate	Date of Hearing	Fines for O working	Fines for not having Notice Exhibited	Costs allowed to Corporation	Received by Corporation	Presiding Magistrate
1	1	...	20th February ...	10/-	...	3/4	3/4	Mr. T. J. Wall, Q.C.
2	...	..	...	...		Complaints unsatisfactory		
...	2	1	20th February ...	10/-	...	3/4	3/4	,,
...	2	...	17th January ...	20/-	10/-	10/-	10/-	Mr. E. G. Swifte
...	2	...	20th February ...	10/-	10/-	6/8	6/8	Mr. T. J. Wall, Q.C.
...	3	...	27th March ...	20/- 20/- }	20/-	One-third of Fine and 12s.	32/-	Mr. E. G. Swifte
...	2	...	,, ...	10/-	10/-	One-third of Fine and 8/-	14/8	,,
...	3	...	,, ...	10/- 10/- }	20/-	One-third of Fine and 12/-	25/4	,,
...	4	...	,, ...	1/- 1/- }	1/- 1/- }	One-third of Fine and 16/-	17/4	,,
...	1	..	,, ...	...	30/-	One-third of Fine and 4/-	14/-	,,
...	1	1	18th March ...	...	...	5/-	5/-	Mr. G. Keys, Q.C.
1	...	...	...	..		Complaint unsatisfactory		
...	2	2	The Magistrate remarking he never heard of the Act					,,
...	2	2	26th March ...	...	..	...	...	,,
...	2	...	29th May ...	10/-	10/-	One-third of Fines and 6/8	6/8	Mr. E. G. Swifte
...	3	...	29th May ...	5/- 5/- }	5/-	15/-	15/-	,,
1	...	...	...	...		Complaint unsatisfactory		
...	2	...	15th July ...	10/-	10/-	One-third of Fine and 5/-	11/8	Mr. J. A. Byrne, Q.C.
...	2	...	,, ..	5/-	5/-	5/-	8/4	,,
...	2	...	29th May ...	5/-	5/-	10/-	10/-	Mr. E. G. Swifte
...	1	...	14th July ...	5/-	...	1/8	1/8	Mr. T. J. Wall, Q.C.
2	...	...	...	Certificate of age furnished by Mr. Hennessy, and deemed satisfactory by Public Health Committee.				
...	3	...	14th July ...	5/- 5/- }	10/-	6/8	6/8	Mr. T. J. Wall, Q.C.
...	3	..	,, ...	2/6 2/6 }	10/-	5/-	5/-	,,
..	3	3	Magistrate's decision "Hotels" do not come under the Act." Mr. Rice requested to have a "case" stated, which was refused. Mr. Byrne has since admitted "an Hotel" does come within the meaning of the Act.					Mr. J. A. Byrne, Q.C.
...	2	...	15th July ...	5/-	10/-	5/-	10/-	,,
...	1	...	,, ...	...	10/-	5/-	8/4	,,
...	1	...	14th July ...	...	£1	One-third of Fines	£1 13 4	Mr. T. J. Wall, Q.C.
..	1	...	14th July ...	40/- }	This firm was fined the £2 for obstructing the Inspector in the discharge of his duty. The Manager was also fined £2 for the same offence.			,,
...	1	...	,, ...	40/- }				
..	4	...	,, ...	5/- 5/- 5/- }	10/-	One-third of Fines	8/4	,,
..	3	...	15th July ..	5/- 5/- }	20/-	,, ,,	10/-	Mr. J. A. Byrne, Q.C.

NAME	ADDRESS	BUSINESS	No. of Reports	Date of Report
Kiernan, James	93 Upper Dorset-street	Draper	1	7th July
Kiernan, James	59 Upper Dorset-street	Draper	1	8th ,,
Ryan, Mrs. E. M.	89 Sth. Great George's-street	Grocer	1	6th ,,
Kavanagh, William	23 Bolton-street	Hairdresser	1	9th ,,
M'Cluskey, Nicholas	48 Bolton-street	,,	2	9th August
O'Rourke, Martin J.	18 Upper Ormond-quay	Grocer	1	23rd July
O'Connor, William	8 Johnson's-court	Hairdresser	2	14th August
M'Court, Cornelius	18 Upper Abbey-street	Grocer	4	17th ,,
Seville, Mrs. Anne	32 Talbot-street	Stationer	1	17th ,,
Kelly, Joseph	78 Talbot-street	Boot Warehouse	1	17th ,,
Averill, John	1 North Earl-street	Confectioner	1	17th ,,
O'Connell, William	78 & 79 Great Britain-street	Draper	1	17th ..
Kavanagh, Edward	13 & 14 Mary's-abbey	Purveyor	3	20th August
Mooney & Co., Ltd., J. G.	74 Great Britain-street	Wine Merchants	1	4th September
Mooney, Gerald	3 Eden-quay	Wine Merchant	2	11th ,,
Flood, Laurence	5, 6 & 7 Usher's-quay	Hotel	2	12th ,,
Brennan, T. J.	32 Henry-street	Wine Merchant	2	14th ,,
Fulham, John	54 Denzille-street	Chandler	2	4th November
Flynn, Bernard	59 Moore-street	Grocer	1	4th ,,
Riordan, John	137 North Strand-road	Spirit Grocer	1	13th ,,
Fogarty, Patrick	133 North Strand-road	,,	3	13th ,,
Cotter, Patrick	123 North Strand-road	,,	3	13th ,,
		..	103	...

Mrs. L. GALLAHER.

No. of Shops visited from 1st January to 31st December, 1896.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
727	741	677	657	720	690	640	623	680	715	693	665	8228

Committee	No. of Prosecutions	Cautioned by Magistrate	Date of Hearing	Fines for Over-working	Fines for not having Notice Exhibited	Costs allowed to Corporation	Received by Corporation	Presiding Magistrate
	1	1	14th July ...	Why "Cautioned," the girl made a different statement in the Police Court from that made to Mrs. Gallaher, on the 7th July				Mr. T.J. Wall, Q.C. ,,
	1	...	14th July ...	...	5/-	One-third of Fine	1/8	Mr. J. A. Byrne, Q.C.
	1	...	31st ,, ...	2/6	...	2/6	2/6	Mr. T. J. Wall, Q.C.
	1	...	6th August ...	5/-	...	1/8	1/8	Mr. G. Keys, Q.C.
	2	...	13th ,, ...	5/-	5/-	6/8	6/8	Mr. T. J. Wall, Q.C.
	1	...	30th July ...	20/-	...	6/8	6/8	Mr. E. G. Swifte
	2	...	20th August ...	5/-	5/-	6/8	6/8	Mr. T. J. Wall, Q.C.
	4	2	21st ,, ..	10/-	1/-	9/-	9/-	
			Why Mr. Wall dismissed the two cases with a caution was, the Lads made different statements in the Police Court from those made to the Inspector. The Inspector, having reasonable cause to believe that the Lads were tampered with by M'Court, had him prosecuted for "Subornation of Perjury" before Judge Madden and a common jury, in the Criminal Court, resulting in a verdict of "Not Guilty."					
	1	1	22nd August ...	...	5/-	15/-	15/-	Mr. T. J. Wall, Q.C.
	1	1	,, ...	...	5/-	15/-	15/-	,,
	1	1	,, ...	Why "Cautioned," the Defendants pleaded ignorance of the Act				,,
	1	1	,, ..					
	3	...	28th ,, ...	2/6 2/6	1/-	5/-	5/-	,,
	1	...	11th September ...	20/-	..	15/-	15/-	Mr. G. Keys, Q.C.
	2	1	18th ,, ...	5/-	..	6/8	6/8	Mr. T. J. Wall, Q.C.
	2	1	24th ,, ..	5/-	..	5/-	5/-	Mr. E. G. Swifte
	2	...	2nd October ...	10/- 10/-	..	6/8	6/8	Mr. T. J. Wall, Q.C.
			The Defendant appealed against the Magistrate's decision. The Appeal was heard in the Queen's Bench Division, on the 28th June, 1897, before the Lord Chief Baron and Mr. Justice Andrews. The Court upheld the Magistrate's decision.					
	1	1	12th November ...	5/-	5/-	6/8	6/8	Mr. E. G. Swifte
	1	...	13th ,, ...	10/-	...	7/6	7/6	Mr. T. J. Wall. Q.C.
	1	...	20th ,, ...	2/6	...	2/6	2/6	,,
	3	...	,, ..	1/- 1/-	1/-	7/6	7/6	,,
	3	...	,, ...	2/6 2/6	3/6	5/-	5/-	,,
	96	16	.. £	20 19 0	£13 3 6	£13 16 0	£19 19 0	

Mr. JOHN J, SCOTT.

No. of Shops visited from 1st January to 31st December, 1896.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
876	945	916	980	745	723	918	702	913	738	878	802	10136

o. of Reports		103
uccessful Prosecutions	96	103
Withdrawn by Order of Committee	7	
ines for Overworking	£20 19 0	
Do. for not exhibiting Notices	13 3 6	
osts	13 16 0	
	£47 18 6	
mount allowed and received by the Corporation		£19 19 6

PUBLIC BATHS AND WASH HOUSES.

The Corporation Baths and Wash House, Tara-street, continue, as in former years, under the able management of Mr. P. O'Brien.

The returns show that during the year 1896, 113,797 persons, male and female, visited them; of this number, 45,918 used the swimming baths, and 50,792—of whom 9,160 were females—the private reclining baths.

The Public Wash House was used to its fullest extent, namely, by 17,087 women, the great majority of whom were of the very poorest classes in the community.

The total revenue derived amounted to £1,264 14s., and was received from the following sources: 32,082 first-class bathers paid £220 16s. 8d. for the use of the plunge baths, and £456 8s. 6d. for private reclining baths. 63,622 second-class persons, of whom 31,097 used the "plunge" or swimming bath, and the remaining 32,525, the warm swimming bath or 1d. cold wash bath. £192 3s. were derived from this class of visitors for the use of the plunge bath, and £268 3s. 7d., for the private reclining bath. 20,022 of the persons who visited the second-class baths obtained an "extra towel," for which they paid a total of £4 4s. 3d. This trifling charge of one halfpenny, for the use of an additional towel nearly covers the expense of the wear and tear of the linen used in the establishment; for instance, the last lot of towels supplied to the Baths in Tara-street is ten years' old, and during that period, £58 6s. 8d. has been received (in halfpence) for the use of the "extra towel."

During the year the Public Wash House was closed for about eight weeks in order to carry out much needed alterations. The flooring, originally paved with Yorkshire flags, had shown signs of settlement here and there, and the flagging being worn and broken in several places. The flags were taken up and the floor excavated, when the sewers from the washing trough, and the main sewer from the female baths, were found to be in a very defective condition. Every joint leaked and the pipes were broken in several places; they had been merely laid on made ground and without any concrete bed. New pipes were put in, properly jointed and scientifically tested, and on a carefully prepared concrete bedding. The entire floor of the Wash House was taken up, the ground below it thoroughly rammed, and then covered with a substantial coating of concrete cement.

The system, introduced last year, of excluding from the Wash House the professional laundress, has worked very well—enabling, as it does, an increased number of poor persons to wash, dry and mangle for the expenditure of a couple of pence, the clothing, &c., of their families. 17,087 women made use of the Public Laundry during the ten months that it remained open, paying for the accommodation given them the sum of £121 18s.

Notifications of infectious diseases were regularly forwarded to Mr. O'Brien from the Sanitary Office, so that he might be able to prevent persons from infected houses from making use of the Wash House.

It is satisfactory to find that the demand on the resources of the Baths and Wash House continues to be well sustained, the revenue for the year, £1,264 14s., being, with one exception (*i.e.*, £1,383 18s. for the year 1893), the largest yet recorded.

The following table of the attendance and receipts at the Baths and Wash House for the past twelve years, shows the progress made since they were established.

1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
Visitors 2,356	Visitors 89,893	Visitors 118,262	Visitors 70,457	Visitors 100,511	Visitors 113,893
Receipts £211 5 8	Receipts £969 9 7	Receipts £1,251 9 11	Receipts £801 8 7	Receipts £1,149 8 1	Receipts £1,143 13 3

1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Visitors 113,252	Visitors 113,000	Visitors 130,588	Visitors 103,491	Visitors 107,330	Visitors 113,797
Receipts £1,193 9 9	Receipts £1,203 9 4	Receipts £1,383 7 8	Receipts £1,195 11 3	Receipts £1,176 2 9	Receipts £1,264 14 0

TOTAL VISITORS.	TOTAL RECEIPTS.
June, 1885, to December, 1896, 1,213,034.	June, 1885, to December, 1896, £12,943 7 10

Return from Public Wash House, Tara-street.

Month	Washers		Manglers		Total of Women each Month	Total of Receipts each Month	Remarks
	Nos.	Receipts	Nos.	Receipts			
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s	
January ...	1,281	10 14 2	436	1 16 4	1,717	12 10 6	
February ..	1,197	9 13 6	332	1 7 8	1,529	11 1 2	
March ...	1,381	11 17 9	376	1 11 4	1,757	13 9 1	
April ...	1,316	10 13 6	454	1 17 10	1,770	12 11 4	
May ...	1,275	10 9 2	482	2 0 2	1,757	12 9 4	
June ...	1,328	10 12 3	451	1 17 7	1,779	12 9 10	
July ...	1,426	11 6 5	473	1 19 5	1,899	13 5 10	
August ...	1,133	8 15 11	379	1 11 7	1,512	10 7 6	
September ...	1,228	9 14 9	371	1 10 11	1,599	11 5 8	
October ...	697	5 6 8	232	0 19 4	929	Closed from 15th of the month	
November ...	...	...	...	...	...	Closed.	
December ...	682	5 8 8	157	0 13 1	839	Re-opened 14th of the month	
Totals ...	12,944	104 12 9	4,143	17 5 3	17,087	121 18 0	

Table showing the Number, Class and Sex of Visitors to the Private Reclining Baths, during the Year ending the 31st day of December, 1896. The Number and Receipts for each Month is separately shown, also the Totals (Attendance and Revenue) in each Class, during the 12 Months.

Month	Males			Females			Discount Tickets, 5s. doz.	Total of Private Bathers each Month	Total of Receipts for each Month
	At 6d.	At 2d.	At 1d.	At 6d.	At 2d.	At 1d.			£ s. d.
January ...	1,296	1,581	11	26	538	15	1 Book—12	3,479	51 1 4
February ...	1,376	1,772	3	29	566	19	...	3,765	54 14 0
March ...	1,285	1,645	14	22	523	26	...	3,515	50 18 2
April ...	1,685	2,368	5	28	749	35	1 Book—12	4,882	69 4 2
May ...	2,264	3.195	11	64	1,141	69	1 Book—12	6,756	94 18 0
June ...	2,060	3,051	6	49	1,249	54	...	6,469	88 16 1
July ...	1,526	2,372	4	39	960	36	...	4,937	67 1 1
August ...	1,532	2,157	...	42	762	56	...	4,549	63 18 2
September ...	1,394	2,002	...	50	736	20	...	4,202	59 0 2
October ...	1,191	1,338	...	22	379	18	1 Book—12	2,960	44 19 4
November ...	1,118	1,158	4	26	418	11	...	2,735	41 15 4
December ...	1,065	1,072	11	18	346	19	1 Book—12	2,543	39 5 4
								Total of Baths during year	Total of Receipts from Private Bathers during the year
Totals in each Class	17,792	23,711	69	415	8.367	378	60	50,792	£725 12 1
Total of Receipts in each Class	£ s. d. 444 16 0	197 11 10	0 5 9	10 7 6	69 14 6	1 11 6	1 5 0		

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF VISITORS (ALL MALE) TO THE SWIMMING BATHS DURING THE SEASON ENDING THE 31ST OF OCTOBER, 1896. THE NUMBER OF BATHERS AND RECEIPTS FROM EACH CLASS IS SHOWN FOR EVERY MONTH.

MONTH	ADULTS		BOYS		DISCOUNT TICKETS		SWIMMING CLASSES			Totals of Swimmers each Month	Total of Receipts each Month	REMARKS
	At 4d.	At 2d.	At 2d.	At 1d.	At 3/6 Doz.	At 1/6 Doz.	Visits	Bathers	Receipts			
									£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
April ...	1,166	1,427	290	2,514	48	...	Eight	160	2 8 0	5,605	47 6 4	Fine weather
May ..	2,893	3,587	480	3,998	36	...	Eleven	220	3 6 0	11,214	102 11 10	Do.
June ...	2,708	3.810	596	3.575	12	72	Ten	200	3 0 0	10,973	100 7 5	Do. to changeable
July ...	1,830	3,338	583	2,664	..	24	Five	100	1 10 0	8,539	75 18 6	Wet
August ...	1,204	1,837	502	1,810	...	..	Four	80	1 4 0	5,433	48 6 0	Do.
September ...	930	813	451	1,109	...	..	Three	60	0 18 0	3,363	31 11 1	Fair
October ...	220	159	52	360	...	...	None	...	...	791	6 18 6	Do. to cold
										Total of Bathers	Total of Receipts	
Totals, each Class	10,951	14,971	2,954	16,030	96	96	Forty-one Visits	820	...	45,918	412 19 8	
Totals of Receipts each Class	£ s. d. 182 10 4	124 15 2	24 12 4	66 15 10	1 8 0	0 12 0	...	...	12 6 0	...	£412 19 8	

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Designation.		£	s.	d.
Swimming Baths (all Male) ...	45,918	412	19	8
Male Private Reclining Baths ...	41,632	643	18	7
Female do. ...	9,160	81	13	6
Washers and Manglers (Females) ...	17,087	121	18	0
Twenty thousand and twenty-two "extra" towels supplied to second-class Bathers at ½d. each	...	4	4	3

Total of Visitors for 1896, 113.797

Total Receipts for 1896 ... ... £1,264 14 0

RETURN SHOWING THE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ON THE BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1896.

INCOME.	EXPENDITURE										
Tolls	Salaries and Wages	Fuel	Disinfectants, Soap, &c.	Repairs	Stationery	Gas	Insurance and Rates	Sundries	Proportion of Dividend on Stock		TOTALS
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1276 11 0	664 8 11	276 1 0	11 2 10	139 17 11	18 15 7	86 2 4	63 2 2	71 10 4	347 16 9		1331 1 1
											347 16 9
											1678 17 10

SUMMARY OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1896.

Small-pox	21
Scarlatina	1,926
Erysipelas	519
Typhoid Fever	886
Typhus ,, ...	40
Puerperal ,, ...	9
Continued ,, ...	108
German Measles	35
Measles	479
Croup	42
Diphtheria	45
	4,110

STREETS IN WHICH INFECTIVE DISEASES OCCURRED IN 1895.

	CASES
Abbey-street, Lower, 4 Scarlatina, 1 Continued Fever ...	5
Abbey-street, Middle, 2 Typhoid Fever, 3 Scarlatina ...	5
Abbey-street, Upper, 2 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever, 1 Continued Fever, 1 Erysipelas, 1 Croup, 2 Measles ...	8
Abercorn-road, 3 Scarlatina	3
Aberdeen-street, 1 Scarlatina	1
Albert-court, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever	2
Albert-place, 1 Typhoid Fever	1
Aldborough-court, 1 Typhoid Fever	1
Aldborough-place, 1 Typhoid Fever, 1 Scarlatina ...	2
Alexandra-terrace, 1 Scarlatina	1
Amiens-street, 1 Continued Fever, 1 Erysipelas, 2 Scarlatina, 2 Measles	6
Anderson's-court (Patrick-street), 1 Scarlatina	1
Anglesea-street, 3 Scarlatina, 2 Typhoid Fever	5
Anne-street, North, 2 Typhoid Fever, 10 Scarlatina, 3 Erysipelas, 1 Measles	16
Anne-street, South, 1 Typhoid Fever	1
Annesley-avenue, 1 Erysipelas	1

	CASES
Annesley-place, 1 Scarlatina	1
Annesley-square, 1 Typhoid, 1 Scarlatina	2
Arbour-hill, 1 Measles, 2 Typhoid Fever, 4 Scarlatina, 1 German Measles	8
Ardee-street, 1 Typhoid Fever, 4 Typhus Fever, 1 Measles	6
Ardee-row, 1 Typhoid Fever, 3 Measles	4
Arbour-hill Barracks, Married Qtrs., 1 Scarlatina	1
Ardilaun-terrace, North Circular-road, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever	2
Arklow-street, 1 Erysipelas, 1 Typhoid Fever, 3 Scarlatina, 1 Measles	6
Array-quay, 1 Typhoid Fever, 3 Scarlatina	4
Arran-street, East, 4 Typhoid Fever, 2 Scarlatina, 1 Continued Fever, 1 Measles	8
Ashbrook-terrace, South Circular-road, 1 Smallpox	1
Ash-street 2 Erysipelas, 1 Typhoid Fever, 1 Typhus Fever, 1 Measles, 3 Scarlatina	8
Asylum Yard, 1 Diphtheria, 3 Typhoid Fever, 3 Scarlatina	7
Auburn-terrace, 1 Scarlatina	1
Aughrim-street, 1 Measles, 7 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas, 3 Typhoid Fever	12
Aughrim-villas, 6 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever	7
Aungier-street, 2 Erysipelas, 6 Scarlatina, 1 Measles, 1 Typhoid Fever	10
Arbutus-place, 1 Scarlatina	1
Austin's Cottages, 3 Scarlatina	3
Aylward's-court, 1 Scarlatina	1
Avondale-road, 2 Scarlatina	2
Avondale-avenue, 10 Scarlatina	10
Bachelor's-walk, 3 Scarlatina	3
Back-lane, 2 Erysipelas, 4 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever	7
Baggot-court, 1 Typhoid Fever	1
Baggot-street, Lower, 1 Diphtheria, 1 Erysipelas, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever, 1 Continued Fever, 1 Measles	6
Bailey's-row, 1 Erysipelas	1
Ball's-yard, Meath-street, 1 Typhoid Fever, 1 Measles	2
Ballybough-cottages, 3 Scarlatina	3
Ballybough-road, 1 Erysipelas, 8 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever	10

	CASES
Barrow-street, 2 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever	3
Barry's-lane, 2 Continued Fever	2
Basin-lane, Upper, 2 Continued Fever, 1 Measles	3
Basin View (Basin-lane, Upper), 1 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever	2
Bass-place, 1 Scarlatina	1
Bayview-avenue, 3 Typhoid Fever, 3 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas	7
Beattie's-court (Denmark-street), 1 Scarlatina	1
Beaver-street, 1 Erysipelas	1
Bella-avenue, 1 Scarlatina	1
Bella-street, 1 Scarlatina	1
Belle Vue-buildings, 6 Typhoid, 1 Scarlatina, 5 Measles	12
Bell's-lane (Ely-place), 1 Typhoid Fever	1
Belmont-place, 2 Erysipelas, 2 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever	5
Belvidere-avenue, 2 Scarlatina	2
Belvidere-place, 2 Scarlatina	2
Belvidere-road, 9 Scarlatina, 1 Measles, 1 Diphtheria	11
Benburb-street, 2 Erysipelas, 1 Measles, 3 Typhoid Fever, 8 Scarlatina	14
Beresford-street, 1 Erysipelas, 1 Measles	2
Berkeley-place, 3 Scarlatina	3
Berkeley-road, 1 Scarlatina	1
Berkeley-street, 1 Erysipelas	1
Bessboro'-avenue, 2 Erysipelas, 3 Scarlatina, 2 Typhoid Fever, 2 Continued Fever	9
Bishop's-court, 1 Measles	1
Bishop-street, 2 Erysipelas, 1 Scarlatina, 7 Measles, 5 Typhoid Fever	15
Black-street, 1 German Measles, 1 Scarlatina	2
Blackhall-parade, 1 Scarlatina	1
Blackhall-place, 3 Scarlatina, 2 Typhoid Fever, 1 Measles	6
Blackhall-street, 1 Scarlatina, 2 Typhoid Fever	3
Blackpitts, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever	2
Blessington-street, 5 Scarlatina, 2 Typhoid Fever, 1 Continued Fever, 2 Erysipelas	10
Bloomfield-avenue, 1 Typhoid Fever, 2 Scarlatina	3
Bloomfield-park, 1 German Measles	1
Blythe's-avenue, 1 Scarlatina	1

	CASES
Bolton-court, 1 Typhoid Fever	1
Bolton-parade, 1 Typhoid Fever, 1 Scarlatina	2
Bolton-street, 5 Scarlatina, 3 Typhoid Fever, 1 Puerperal Fever	9
Bow-lane, 6 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever, 1 Measles, 1 Erysipelas	9
Bow-street, 6 Scarlatina, 2 Erysipelas	8
Bowman's-lane, 2 Scarlatina	2
Boyne-street, 1 Measles, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever	3
Boys' Home, Grand Canal-street, 1 Scarlatina	1
Brabazon-row, 1 Typhoid Fever, 1 Measles, 1 Scarlatina	3
Brabazon-square, 3 Typhoid Fever, 1 Scarlatina	4
Brabazon-street, 5 Typhoid Fever, 1 Scarlatina	6
Brady's-cottages, (Lime-street), 5 Typhoid Fever	5
Braithwaite-street, 2 Scarlatina, 5 Measles	7
Brickfield-lane, 1 Typhoid Fever, 2 Scarlatina, 4 Measles	7
Bride's-alley, 1 Typhoid Fever, 1 Erysipelas	2
Bride-street, 5 Scarlatina, 3 Erysipelas, 5 Measles, 4 Typhoid Fever	17
Bride-street, New, 1 Scarlatina, 2 Erysipelas, 1 Measles	4
Bridge-street-cottages, 1 Typhus Fever, 2 Measles	3
Bridge-street, Lower, 1 Scarlatina, 6 Typhoid Fever, 1 Measles	8
Bridge-street, Upper, 2 Erysipelas, 3 Typhoid Fever, 1 Scarlatina, 2 Measles	8
Bridgefoot-street, 1 Erysipelas, 1 Typhoid Fever, 2 Continued Fever, 3 Scarlatina, 1 Croup, 2 Measles	10
Britain-court, 1 Scarlatina	1
Britain-street, Great, 5 Erysipelas, 17 Scarlatina, 11 Measles, 6 Typhoid Fever, 1 Puerperal Fever	40
Brophy's-cottages (Kilmainham), 1 Scarlatina	1
Brown-street, South, 2 Measles, 1 Scarlatina	3
Brunswick-place, South, 1 Typhoid Fever	1
Brunswick-street, Great, 2 Scarlatina, 2 Typhoid, 1 Continued Fever	5
Brunswick-street, North, 1 Typhoid Fever, 12 Scarlatina	13
Brunswick-villas, 1 Croup, 1 Diphtheria, 2 Scarlatina	4
Buckingham-place, 2 Erysipelas, 2 Typhoid Fever, 3 Scarlatina	7

	CASES
Buckingham-street, 7 Erysipelas, 11 Scarlatina, 4 Measles, 2 Typhoid Fever	24
Burgh-quay, 4 Scarlatina	4
Camden-buildings, 7 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas	8
Camden-court, 2 Measles	2
Camden-place, 1 Scarlatina	1
Camden-street, 3 German Measles, 6 Scarlatina, 2 Typhoid Fever, 2 Diphtheria, 1 Measles	14
Camden-street, Old, 2 Scarlatina	2
Camden-villas, 2 Typhoid Fever, 3 Measles	5
Cameron-street, 1 Typhoid Fever, 1 Scarlatina, 2 Erysipelas	4
Campbell's-place, 2 Scarlatina	2
Canning-place, 1 Erysipelas, 1 Scarlatina	2
Cannon-street, 1 Measles	1
Capel-street, 1 Croup, 3 Measles, 6 Erysipelas, 6 Scarlatina, 3 Typhoid, and 1 Continued Fever	20
Carlisle-street, 5 Scarlatina, 3 Typhoid Fever, 1 Erysipelas, 1 Measles	10
Carman's Hall, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever, 2 Measles	4
Carnew-street, 1 Erysipelas, 2 Typhoid, 4 Scarlatina	7
Castle Market, 1 Typhoid Fever	1
Castle-street, 1 Typhoid Fever, 5 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas, 4 German Measles	11
Castle-yard Police Barracks, 2 Typhoid Fever	2
Catherine-street, 2 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever	3
Cathedral-lane, 1 Erysipelas	1
Centenary-cottages, 3 Scarlatina, 2 Measles	5
Chamber-street, 1 Smallpox, 9 Scarlatina, 4 Typhoid, 2 Erysipelas, 1 Typhus Fever	17
Chancery-lane, 1 Croup, 2 Scarlatina, 2 Typhus Fever, 1 Measles, 1 Erysipelas	7
Chancery-place, 1 Scarlatina	1
Chapel-alley, 1 Measles	1
Chapter-place, 1 Scarlatina	1
Charlemont-mall, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever	2
Charlemont-parade, 1 Erysipelas	1
Charlemont-row, 1 Scarlatina	1

	CASES
Charlemont-street, 2 Diphtheria, 5 Scarlatina, 5 Typhoid and 1 Continued Fever, 2 Erysipelas, 1 Measles	16
Charles-street, Great, 3 Typhoid Fever, 1 German Measles, 1 Erysipelas, 2 Measles	7
Charles-street, 6 Scarlatina, 4 Measles, 3 Typhoid, 2 Continued Fever	15
Charleville-avenue, 2 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas	3
Charleville-mall, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever	2
Charlotte-street, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever	2
Chatham-row, 1 Smallpox	1
Chatham-street, 1 Scarlatina and 1 Erysipelas	2
Cheater's-lane, 1 Scarlatina	1
Cherry-lane, 1 Erysipelas	1
Children's Hospital (Harcourt-street), 2 Measles	2
Children's Hospital (Temple-street) 12 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever and 6 Measles	19
Christchurch-place, 1 Typhoid Fever, 3 Scarlatina	4
Church-lane (Sheriff-street) 4 Scarlatina	4
Church-street, 17 Scarlatina, 4 Erysipelas, 4 Measles, 6 Typhoid Fever, 1 Croup	32
Church-street (Abercorn-road), 3 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas	4
Circular-road, South, 2 Typhoid Fever, 9 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas, 1 Measles	13
City-quay, 1 Diphtheria, 3 Scarlatina, 4 Typhoid Fever, 2 Erysipelas	10
Clanbrassil-street, 1 Smallpox, 8 Scarlatina, 2 Erysiyelas, 3 Measles, 3 Typhoid Fever, 3 Continued Fever	20
Clare-lane, 1 Scarlatina	1
Clare-street, 1 Croup, 1 Erysipelas	2
Clarence-place, 4 Scarlatina, 3 Erysipelas, 1 Measles	8
Clarence-street, Great, 1 Erysipelas, 8 Scarlatina, 10 Typhoid Fever, 1 Measles	20
Clarence-street, North, 1 Erysipelas, 2 Scarlatina, 3 Typhoid Fever	6
Clarence Mangan-square, 1 Measles	1
Clarendon-street, 2 Scarlatina, 5 Typhoid Fever	7
Clonliffe-road, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever	2
Clonliffe-avenue, 2 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever, 1 Erysipelas	4
Coady's-cottages (West-road), 3 Typhoid, 1 Measles	4

	CASES
Cobourg-place, 8 Typhoid Fever, 2 Erysipelas	10
Coleraine-street, 2 Typhoid Fever, 8 Scarlatina	10
Cole's-lane, 1 Typhoid Fever, 7 Scarlatina	8
College-green, 1 Typhoid Fever	1
Commons-street, 2 Erysipelas, 2 Measles	4
Connor's-cottages (rere of Coombe), 1 Scarlatina	1
Constitution-hill, 1 Scarlatina	1
Conyngham-road, 1 Scarlatina	1
Cook-street, 2 Erysipelas, 12 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever, 1 Continued Fever, 5 Measles	21
Coombe, 17 Scarlatina, 4 Erysipelas, 1 Typhoid Fever, 13 Measles	35
Coombe-street, 2 Typhoid Fever, 4 Scarlatina	6
Coppinger's-row, 2 Erysipelas	2
Cork-hill, 1 Typhoid Fever	1
Cork-street, 6 Measles, 19 Scarlatina, 3 Erysipelas, 2 Typhoid Fever, 1 Continued Fever	31
Cork-street Hospital, 4 Scarlatina, 3 Measles	7
Corn Exchange-place, 2 Typhoid Fever, 3 Scarlatina	5
Cornmarket, 2 Erysipelas, 1 Continued Fever, 3 Measles, 1 Scarlatina	7
Cottage-place (Boyne-street), 1 Typhoid Fever	1
Cottage-place (Portland-place), 1 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever	2
Crampton-buildings, 1 Erysipelas, 3 Scarlatina	4
Crampton-court, 1 Diphtheria	1
Creighton-street, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever	2
Crosstick-alley, 1 Scarlatina	1
Cuffe-street, 2 Measles, 4 Erysipelas, 9 Scarlatina, 5 Typhoid Fever	20
Cumberland-arch, 2 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas	3
Cumberland-street, North, 9 Erysipelas, 16 Scarlatina, 4 Typhoid Fever	29
Cumberland-street, South, 3 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever, 1 Typhus and 1 Continued Fever	6
Curzon-street, 2 Scarlatina	2
Custom House, 2 Typhoid Fever	2
Dalymount-terrace (Phibsborough-road), 1 Scarlatina	1
Dame-street, 1 Continued Fever, 2 Measles	3

	CASES
Daniel-street, 2 Scarlatina	2
Darley's-terrace, 1 Measles	1
Dawson-street, 2 Typhoid Fever, 1 Erysipelas	3
Denmark-street, 1 Typhoid Fever, 2 Measles, 4 Scarlatina	7
Denmark-street, Little, 5 Scarlatina, 2 Typhoid Fever ...	7
Denzille-lane, 1 Scarlatina	1
Denzille-street, 2 Typhoid, 1 Typhus Fever, 1 Croup, 11 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas	16
Digges-street, 3 Scarlatina	3
Dillon's-place, 1 Erysipelas	1
Dispensary-lane, 1 Erysipelas, 5 Scarlatina	6
Dixon's-lane, 3 Scarlatina	3
Dixon's-row, 1 Typhoid Fever	1
Dock-street, 1 Scarlatina	1
Dolphin-avenue, 1 Typhoid Fever, 8 Scarlatina	9
Dolphin's Barn, 1 Erysipelas, 4 Typhoid, 1 Typhus Fever ...	6
Dominick-street, Lower, 9 Scarlatina, 2 Erysipelas, 1 Typhoid Fever	12
Dominick-street, Upper, 14 Scarlatina, 2 Measles, 7 Typhoid Fever, 3 Erysipelas	26
Donore-terrace (South Circular-road) 1 Typhoid Fever, 1 Scarlatina	2
Dorset-place, 1 Scarlatina	1
Dorset-lane, 1 Scarlatina	1
Dorset-street, Lower, 17 Scarlatina, 3 Erysipelas, 1 Measles, 1 Typhus and 3 Typhoid Fever	25
Dorset-street, Upper, 17 Scarlatina, 6 Typhoid, 2 Measles, 4 Erysipelas	29
Dowling's-place, 1 Typhoid Fever	1
Drury-street, 1 Erysipelas	1
Duffy's-cottages (Synge-street), 2 Typhoid Fever, 1 Measles	3
Duke-street, 3 Scarlatina	3
Dunne-street, 2 Erysipelas, 2 Scarlatina, 4 Typhoid Fever ...	8
Earl-street, North, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever ...	2
Earl-street, South, 1 Erysipelas, 1 Scarlatina, 4 Typhoid Fever, 1 Measles	7
Earlsfort-terrace, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Continued Fever ..	2
Eblana-villas, 5 Typhoid Fever, 3 Diphtheria	8

	CASES
Eblana-place, 2 Diphtheria	2
Eccles-lane, 2 Erysipelas	2
Eccles-street, 9 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas, 1 Measles	11
Echlin-street, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Continued Fever	2
Elm-terrace (S. C. Road), 3 Continued Fever	3
Ellis's-quay, 1 Typhoid Fever	1
Ellis's-street, 1 Scarlatina	1
Ely-place, 1 Diphtheria	1
Emily-place, 2 Erysipelas	2
Emmet-street, 2 Scarlatina, 1 German Measles	3
Emerald-place, 1 Typhoid Fever, 1 Measles	2
Emerald-square, 1 Typhoid Fever, 6 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas	8
Emerald-street, 1 Typhoid Fever, 2 Scarlatina	3
Emerald-terrace, 3 Scarlatina	3
Emor-street, 1 Typhoid Fever	1
Emorville-avenue, 1 Scarlatina	1
Empress-place, 1 Typhoid Fever	1
Empress-terrace, 3 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever	4
Engine-alley, 2 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever	3
Erin-court (Meath-street), 1 Typhoid Fever, 3 Scarlatina	4
Erin-place, Lower, 2 Typhoid Fever	2
Erne-street, Lower, 2 Erysipelas, 6 Typhoid Fever, 1 Scarlatina	9
Erne-street, Upper, 1 Measles, 5 Scarlatina, 2 Erysipelas, 2 Typhoid Fever	10
Essex-quay, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Measles	2
Essex-street, East, 2 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever, 2 Erysipelas, 2 Measles, 1 Typhus Fever	8
Essex-street, West, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas, 2 Measles	4
Eugene-street, 1 Erysipelas, 6 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever, 1 Continued Fever, 2 Measles	11
Eustace-street, 1 Erysipelas, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Measles	3
Exchange-street, Lower, 1 Croup	1
Exchange-street, Upper, 2 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas	3
Farrell's-lane, 1 Scarlatina	1
Findlater-place, 1 Erysipelas, 3 Scarlatina	4
Findlater-street, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Continued Fever	2

	CASES
Fingall-street, 3 Scarlatina	3
Fishamble-street, 2 Erysipelas...	2
Fitzwilliam-lane, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever	2
Fitzwilliam-place, 1 Typhoid Fever, 1 Measles	2
Fitzwilliam-square, 1 Continued Fever	1
Fitzwilliam-street, Upper, 1 Scarlatina	1
Fontenoy-street, 1 Erysipelas, 5 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever	7
Foster-terrace, 1 Typhoid Fever, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas, 1 Measles	4
Francis-street, 4 Erysipelas, 14 Scarlatina, 3 Measles, 3 Typhoid Fever	24
Frankfort-cottages, 1 Scarlatina	1
Frederick-lane, 2 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever	3
Frederick-street, South, 1 Measles, 4 Scarlatina	5
Fumbally's-lane, 1 Scarlatina	1
Furlong's-cottages, Back-lane, 1 Erysipelas	1
Ganley's-cottages (Erne-street), 2 Typhoid Fever, 1 Erysipelas	3
Garden-villa, 2 Scarlatina, 1 Diptheria, 1 Croup	4
Gardiner's-row, 1 Typhoid Fever	1
Gardiner's-place, 1 Typhoid Fever	1
Gardiner-street, Lower, 2 Typhoid Fever, 7 Erysipelas, 10 Scarlatina, 1 German Measles	20
Gardiner-street, Middle, 3 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever, 1 Measles, 1 German Measles	6
Gardiner-street, Upper, 1 Erysipelas, 2 Scarlatina ...	3
George's-hill, 6 Scarlatina	6
George's-place, 2 Typhoid Fever, 4 Scarlatina, 3 Erysipelas...	9
George's-quay, 1 Croup, 1 Typhoid Fever	2
George's-street, North, Great, 3 Typhoid Fever, 10 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas, 1 Measles...	15
George's-street, South Great, 7 Typhoid Fever, 1 Scarlatina, 2 Measles	10
Geraldine-square, 1 Erysipelas, 2 Measles	3
Geraldine-street, 13 Scarlatina...	13
Glencullen-terrace (Wharf-road), 1 Typhoid Fever, 1 Measles	2
Glengarriff-parade, 1 Erysipelas, 1 Measles, 2 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever, 1 Diphtheria	6
Glorney's-buildings (Gloucester-street), 2 Erysipelas, 6 Scarlatina	8

	CASES
Gloucester-place, 2 Erysipelas, 5 Scarlatina, 1 Continued Fever, 1 Measles, 1 Croup	10
Gloucester-street, Lower, 6 Scarlatina, 3 Erysipelas, 1 Typhoid Fever, 1 Croup, 3 German Measles, 2 Measles	16
Gloucester-street, Upper, 7 Scarlatina, 9 Erysipelas, 8 Typhoid Fever, 2 Measles	26
Gloucester-street, South, 3 Typhoid Fever, 3 Scarlatina, 2 Erysipelas	8
Golden-lane, 2 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever, 1 Typhus Fever	4
Goldsmith-street, 2 Typhoid Fever, 2 Scarlatina, 1 Measles	5
Gordon's-place, 2 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas, 1 Typhoid Fever	4
Grafton-street, 1 Scarlatina, 2 Typhoid Fever	3
Graham's-cottages (Courtney-place), 2 Scarlatina	2
Graham's-row, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas, 1 Continued Fever	3
Granby-lane, 1 Scarlatina	1
Granby-place, 1 Typhoid Fever, 5 Scarlatina	6
Grand Canal-place, 1 Typhoid Fever	1
Grand Canal-street, 1 Erysipelas, 4 Measles	5
Grangegorman, 2 Erysipelas, 7 Scarlatina, 5 Typhoid Fever, 1 Puerperal Fever	15
Grangegorman-place, 1 Scarlatina	1
Grangegorman Prison, 3 Erysipelas, 1 Puerperal Fever, 1 Continued Fever	5
Grantham-street, 1 Typhoid Fever	1
Grant's-row, 1 Croup	1
Grattan-court, 4 Typhoid Fever	4
Grattan-place, 2 Scarlatina	2
Grattan-street, 1 Typhoid Fever	1
Graves'-cottages (Newfoundland-street), 1 Scarlatina	1
Gray-square, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas	2
Gray-street, 9 Typhoid Fever, 1 Erysipelas, 2 Measles	12
Great Western-square, 5 Scarlatina	5
Great Western-villas, 1 Typhoid Fever, 8 Scarlatina	9
Greek-street, 4 Erysipelas, 2 Scarlatina, 2 Typhoid Fever	8
Green-street, 4 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas	5
Greenore-terrace, 1 Measles	1
Grenville-street, 3 Typhoid Fever, 2 Erysipelas, 1 Diphtheria, 2 Measles	8

	CASES
Grenville-terrace (South Circular-road), 1 Measles	1
Guinness's-buildings (Bride-street), 1 Typhoid Fever, 1 Scarlatina	2
Guinness's-buildings (Thomas-court), 1 German Measles	1
Hackett's-court, 2 Scarlatina	2
Halston-street, 1 Erysipelas, 5 Scarlatina	6
Hamilton-row, 1 Typhoid Fever, 3 Scarlatina	4
Hamilton-street, 1 Typhoid Fever	1
Hammond-lane, 3 Scarlatina, 1 Croup, 1 Typhoid Fever	5
Hammon-street, 1 Typhoid Fever, 3 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas	5
Hanbury-lane, 1 Scarlatina, 2 Measles	3
Hanover-square, 1 Smallpox, 2 Scarlatina	3
Hanover-street, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas	2
Hanover-lane, 2 Smallpox, 1 Erysipelas, 2 Measles	5
Hanover-parade, 1 Erysipelas	1
Hanover-quay, 2 Scarlatina	2
Harcourt-road, 1 Scarlatina	1
Harcourt-street, 4 Typhoid Fever, 2 Scarlatina, 2 Smallpox, 3 Measles, 1 Diphtheria	12
Hardwicke Hospital, 7 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid and 1 Typhus Fever, 1 Measles	10
Hardwicke-place, 1 Erysipelas	1
Hardwicke-street, 1 Typhus, 7 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever, 2 Erysipelas, 1 Croup	12
Harman-street, 1 Typhoid Fever, 1 Scarlatina	2
Harman's-yard (Engine-alley), 1 Measles	1
Harmony-row, 5 Typhoid Fever	5
Harty-place, 2 Typhoid Fever, 4 Scarlatina	6
Harrington-street, 1 Typhoid Fever	1
Haymarket, 1 Continued Fever	1
Healy's-cottages (Lombard-street), 1 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever	2
Healy's-court, 1 Diphtheria	1
Healy's-place, 2 Scarlatina	2
Hendrick-street, 1 Croup, 12 Typhoid Fever, 1 Typhus Fever, 2 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas, 1 Measles	18
Hendrick-lane, 2 Scarlatina	2

	CASES
Henrietta-street, 3 Scarlatina, 2 Erysipelas, 3 Typhoid Fever, 2 Continued Fever, 2 Measles	12
Henry-place, 1 Diphtheria	1
Henry-street, 1 Scarlatina, 6 Typhoid Fever	7
Herbert-lane, 1 Scarlatina	1
Herbert-place, 2 Measles	2
Herbert-street, 1 Erysipelas	1
Herberton-house (S. C. Rd.), 1 Scarlatina	1
Herberton-place, 1 Typhoid Fever	1
Heytesbury-street, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever	2
Heytesbury-place, 1 Scarlatina	1
Hibernian-avenue, 2 Typhoid Fever	2
High-street, 4 Erysipelas, 8 Scarlatina, 4 Typhoid Fever	16
Hill-street, 1 Scarlatina	1
Hoey's-court, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever, 6 Measles	8
Hogan's-avenue, 1 Scarlatina	1
Hogan's-cottages (Lad-lane), 1 Typhoid Fever	1
Holles-row, 2 Typhoid Fever, 7 Scarlatina	9
Holles-street, 2 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas	3
Hughes'-buildings (Glengarriff-parade), 1 Scarlatina, 1 Diphtheria	2
Hughes'-cottages (Parkgate-street), 1 Typhoid Fever	1
Innisfallen-parade, 8 Scarlatina, 2 Erysipelas	10
Inns-quay, 2 Erysipelas	2
Irvine-crescent, 3 Scarlatina	3
Irwin-street, 1 Erysipelas	1
Island-bridge Barracks, 13 Typhoid Fever, 17 Continued Fever, 1 Puerperal Fever, 1 Croup	32
Island-street, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas	2
James's-lane, 4 Scarlatina	4
James's-place, 1 Typhoid Fever	1
James's-street, 9 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas, 1 Typhoid Fever, 1 Continued Fever, 1 Croup	13
James's-street, East, 1 Typhoid Fever, 1 Scarlatina	2
Jane-place, 1 Scarlatina	1
Jervis-street, 13 Scarlatina, 4 Erysipelas, 1 Typhus Fever, 2 Typhoid Fever	20
Jervis-street Hospital, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas	2

	CASES
John-street, 1 Erysipelas, 2 Measles	3
John Dillon-street, 6 Scarlatina, 3 Typhoid Fever	9
Jones's-road, 4 Scarlatina, 1 Croup, 4 German Measles	9
Kane's-court, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever, 1 German Measles	3
Kelly's-lane (Phibsborough), 6 Scarlatina	6
Kelly's-row, 1 Erysipelas, 6 Scarlatina	7
Kennedy's-cottages, Boyne-street, 1 Typhoid Fever	1
Kenmare-parade, 3 Measles, 1 Typhoid Fever	4
Kevin-street, Cross, 1 Erysipelas, 2 Typhoid Fever	3
Kevin-street, Lower, 1 Measles, 4 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever	6
Kevin-street, Upper, 4 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever, 1 Croup, 2 Erysipelas	8
Kevin-street Police Barracks, 1 Typhoid Fever	1
Kildare-street, 1 Scarlatina	1
Killarney-parade, 2 Continued Fever, 2 Scarlatina	4
King's-avenue, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever	2
King's Inns-cottages, 6 Scarlatina	6
King's Inns, 6 Scarlatina	6
Kingsland-parade, 2 Scarlatina	2
Kingsland Park-avenue, 1 Scarlatina	1
King-street, North, 19 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas, 13 Typhoid Fever, 1 Measles	34
King-street, South, 7 Smallpox, 1 Scarlatina, 2 Typhoid Fever, 2 Erysipelas	12
Kinsella's-terrace, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever	2
Kirwan-street, 2 Typhoid and 1 Continued Fever, 1 Measles	4
Kirwan-street-cottages, 3 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever	4
Lad-lane, 2 Smallpox, 2 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas, 1 Measles	6
Lady Anne's-lane, 1 Scarlatina	1
Lamb-alley, 5 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas, 3 Measles	9
Leeson-place, 1 Erysipelas, 2 Typhoid Fever	3
Leeson-street, Lower, 2 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever	3
Leinster-avenue (North Strand), 4 Typhoid Fever, 2 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas	7
Leinster-street, North, 1 Typhoid Fever, 5 Scarlatina	6
Leland-place, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas	2

	CASES
Lennon-place, 1 Scarlatina	1
Lennox-lane, 1 Measles	1
Lincoln-place, 4 Scarlatina, 2 Diphtheria	6
Linenhall-street, 3 Scarlatina	3
Linenhall Barracks, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Measles	2
Lisburn street, 1 Scarlatina	1
Lisburn-street, New, 1 Scarlatina	1
Lombard-street, 3 Scarlatina, 2 Typhoid Fever, 1 Measles, 1 Erysipelas	7
Long-lane, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Measles	2
Long's-place, (Grand Canal Harbour), 1 Typhoid Fever	1
Longford-lane, 1 Typhoid Fever, 3 Scarlatina, 5 Measles	9
Longford-street, Great, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever	2
Longford-street, Little, 3 Measles, 1 Erysipelas	4
Longford-terrace (Royal Canal), 1 Scarlatina	1
Longwood-avenue, 2 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas, 1 Typhoid Fever	4
Lord Edward-street, 1 Typhoid Fever	1
Lotts (Abbey-street), 1 Scarlatina	1
Love-lane, 1 Typhoid Fever, 2 Scarlatina, 5 Measles	8
Luke-street, 6 Scarlatina	6
Lurgan-street, 1 Scarlatina	1
Mabbot-street, 3 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever, 1 Measles	5
Mabbot-lane, 1 Erysipelas	1
Madden's-court, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever	2
Madras-place (North Circular-road), 1 Scarlatina	1
Maher's-cottages (Beaver-street), 1 Scarlatina	1
Malpas-place, 2 Scarlatina	2
Malpas-street, 1 Measles	1
Malpas-terrace, 1 Scarlatina	1
Manor-place, 1 Typhoid Fever	1
Manor-street, 1 Typhoid Fever, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas	3
Mark-street, 8 Scarlatina, 4 Typhoid Fever, 1 Croup, 1 Erysipelas	14
Mark's-alley, 3 Scarlatina	3
Mark's-court, 1 Scarlatina, 3 Typhoid Fever	4
Mark's-lane, 3 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas, 1 Typhoid Fever	5

	CASES
Marlborough-place, 1 Smallpox, 1 Typhoid Fever, 2 Measles	4
Marlborough-street, 2 Measles, 10 Erysipelas, 8 Scarlatina, 3 Typhoid, and 1 Typhus Fever	24
Marshalsea Barracks, 1 Scarlatina	1
Marrowbone-lane, 10 Scarlatina, 3 Typhoid Fever, 2 Measles	15
Martin-street, 3 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever, 1 Measles	5
Mary's-abbey, 2 Typhoid Fever, 1 Continued Fever	3
Mary's-lane, 4 Scarlatina, 2 Typhoid Fever, 2 Erysipelas	8
Mary-street, 3 Typhoid Fever, 3 Scarlatina, 1 Measles	7
Mary-street, Little, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas, 1 Typhoid Fever	3
Mason's Market, 1 Scarlatina	1
Maunsell-place, 1 Scarlatina	1
Mayor-street, 1 Typhoid Fever	1
Meath-cottages, 1 Typhoid Fever	1
Meath-place, 1 Measles, 8 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas	10
Meath-square, 4 Typhoid Fever, 1 Measles	5
Meath-street, 6 Measles, 7 Scarlatina, 9 Typhoid and 1 Typhus Fever, 2 Erysipelas	25
Mecklenburgh-lane, 1 Erysipelas	1
Melrose-terrace, 1 Typhoid Fever	1
Mercer-street, Lower, 6 Scarlatina, 1 Measles, 1 Typhoid Fever	8
Mercer-street, Upper, 4 Erysipelas, 6 Scarlatina, 4 Typhoid Fever, 1 Measles	15
Merchants'-quay, 1 Scarlatina, 2 Measles	3
Merrion-street, Lower, 3 Scarlatina	3
Merrion-square, 3 Typhoid Fever, 2 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas	6
Michael's-hill, 1 Typhoid Fever, 2 Scarlatina, 2 Erysipelas	5
Michael's-lane, 4 Scarlatina	4
Millmount-cottages, 1 Typhoid Fever	1
Mill-lane, 1 Scarlatina	1
Mill-street, 1 Erysipelas, 1 Measles, 4 Typhoid Fever	6
Miller's-court, 2 Scarlatina, 1 Measles	3
Molesworth-street, 1 Scarlatina, 2 Typhoid	3
Monck-place, 1 Scarlatina	1
Mooney's-lane, 1 Erysipelas	1
Montague-lane, 1 Measles, 1 Scarlatina	2

	CASES
Montague-place, 1 Diphtheria, 3 Typhoid Fever	4
Montague-street, 1 Diphtheria, 2 Scarlatina, 1 Puerperal Fever	4
Montague-court, 1 Typhoid Fever	1
Montgomery-street, 4 Erysipelas, 4 Scarlatina, 2 Croup	10
Montpelier-hill, 1 Typhoid Fever	1
Moore-place, 1 Scarlatina	1
Moore-street, 1 Typhoid Fever, 4 Scarlatina, 1 Diphtheria	6
Moss-street, 1 Puerperal Fever, 3 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas, 3 Diphtheria	8
Mount Brown, 1 Continued Fever, 2 Scarlatina	3
Mountjoy-place, 3 Scarlatina	3
Mountjoy-parade, 2 Erysipelas	2
Mountjoy Prison-cottages, 8 Scarlatina	8
Mountjoy-street, 4 Scarlatina, 3 Typhoid Fever	7
Mountjoy-street, Middle, 1 Croup	1
Mountjoy-square, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever, 2 Erysipelas	4
Mount-street, Lower, 5 Typhoid Fever, 4 Scarlatina	9
Mount-street, Upper, 3 Scarlatina	3
Mountrath-street, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Measles	2
Muckross-parade, 2 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas	3
Mulgrave-terrace, 1 Erysipelas	1
Munster-street, 2 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas	3
Murphy's-cottages (Lower Gloucester-street), 2 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas	3
Murray's-cottages (Sandwith-street) 1 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever	2
Myrtle-street, 1 Typhoid Fever, 1 Scarlatina, and 1 German Measles	3
McClean's-lane, 7 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas	8
McGee's-court, 1 Scarlatina	1
McGuinness's-place, 1 Typhoid Fever	1
McGuinness's-cottages, 2 Scarlatina	2
McMahon-street, 2 Scarlatina	2
Narrow-row, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid	2
Nassau-street, 2 Scarlatina	2
Nelson-street, 2 Scarlatina, 2 Typhoid, 1 Typhus, 1 Continued Fever, 3 Measles	9
Neill's-cottages (Dolphin's Barn), 1 Typhoid Fever	1

	CASES
Nerney's-court, 1 Scarlatina	1
Newmarket, 8 Scarlatina, 3 Typhoid and 4 Typhus Fever, 1 Diphtheria	16
Newmarket-street, 1 Scarlatina	1
New-row, South, 11 Scarlatina, 2 Measles	13
Nicholas-avenue, 2 Typhoid Fever	2
Nicholas-street, 10 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever	11
Nixon-street, 1 Typhoid Fever	1
Northbrook-avenue, 2 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever	3
North Dublin Union, 1 Erysipelas, 28 Scarlatina, 46 Measles, 6 Typhoid and 1 Typhus Fever	82
North Strand, 10 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas, 6 Typhoid and 1 Continued Fever, 4 Measles	22
North Wall, 2 Typhoid Fever, 2 Scarlatina	4
Oak-terrace (North Circular-road), 2 Typhoid Fever	2
Oakfield-place, 2 Scarlatina	2
Old Kilmainham, 3 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever	4
Oriel-place, 1 Typhoid Fever, 1 Erysipelas	2
Oriel-street, Lower, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever	2
Oriel-street, Upper, 6 Scarlatina, 2 Typhoid Fever	8
Ormond Circle, 1 Typhoid Fever	1
Ormond Market, 2 Scarlatina, 1 Measles, 1 Typhoid Fever	4
Ormond-place, 1 Erysipelas, 1 Typhoid Fever	2
Ormond-quay, 4 Scarlatina, 2 Measles, 4 Typhoid Fever	10
Orthopædic Hospital, 1 Scarlatina	1
O'Sullivan-avenue, 2 Typhoid Fever	2
Ovoca-road, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever	2
Oxmantown-road, 7 Scarlatina, 1 Measles	8
Palmerstown-place 3 Erysipelas, 2 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever	6
Paradise-place, 1 Continued Fever	1
Parkgate-street, 2 Scarlatina	2
Parliament-street, 1 Typhoid Fever, 1 Scarlatina	2
Patrick-street, 5 Scarlatina, 3 Erysipelas	8
Patrick's-close, 1 Measles. 2 Typhoid Fever	3
Pembroke-lane, 1 Typhoid Fever	1
Pembroke-street, Upper, 1 Erysipelas	1
Peterson's-lane, 3 Scarlatina	3

	CASES
Peter's-row, 3 Scarlatina	3
Peter-street, 1 Measles, 1 Typhoid Fever	2
Phœnix-street, 1 Typhoid Fever	1
Phibsborough, 3 Scarlatina	3
Phibsborough-avenue, 3 Scarlatina	3
Phibsborough-road, 3 German Measles, 2 Measles, 24 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas, 6 Typhoid, and 1 Puerperal Fever	37
Pile's-buildings (Golden-lane), 1 Measles	1
Pill-lane, 2 Smallpox, 2 Typhoid Fever, 5 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas	10
Pimlico, 7 Scarlatina, 3 Typhoid Fever, 1 Erysipelas	11
Pimlico-cottages, 1 Scarlatina	1
Pim-street, 1 Erysipelas	1
Pitt-street, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever, 1 Measles	3
Pleasant-street, 2 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas, 2 Typhoid Fever	5
Poolbeg-street, 2 Scarlatina, 2 Diphtheria	4
Pool-street, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Measles, 2 Typhoid and 5 Typhus Fever	9
Portland-place, 4 Measles, 14 Scarlatina, 1 Croup	19
Portland-row, 1 Erysipelas, 5 Scarlatina	6
Portland-street, North, 4 Scarlatina, 4 Typhoid Fever	8
Portobello-Harbour, 3 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas	4
Portobello-place, 1 Scarlatina	1
Portobello-square, 2 Erysipelas	2
Power's-court, 2 Typhoid Fever, 1 Measles, 1 Scarlatina	4
Prince's-street, South, 2 Typhoid Fever	2
Prison Gate Mission (Blackhall-place), 1 Typhoid Fever	1
Proud's-villas, 1 Diphtheria	1
Prussia-street, 5 Scarlatina, 3 Erysipelas, 1 Measles	9
Purdon-street, 3 Scarlatina, 2 Typhoid Fever	5
Queen's-square, 4 Scarlatina, 2 Typhoid, 2 Continued Fever, 2 Erysipelas, 1 Diphtheria	11
Queen's-mews, 2 Scarlatina	2
Queen's-terrace, 1 Typhoid Fever	1
Queen's Head-court, 1 Scarlatina	1
Queen-street, 1 Measles, 2 Typhoid, and 1 Typhus Fever, 2 Scarlatina, 2 Erysipelas	8

	CASES
Rainsford-avenue, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Measles, 1 Typhoid Fever	3
Rathdown-road, 1 Typhoid Fever, 1 Scarlatina	2
Raymond-street, 3 Scarlatina, 1 Diphtheria	4
Red Cow-lane, 1 Erysipelas	1
Redmond's-cottages, 1 Measles	1
Redmond's-hill, 1 Scarlatina, 2 Measles, 1 Croup	4
Reginald-street, 4 Typhoid Fever, 3 Scarlatina, 1 Measles, 1 Erysipelas	9
Reginald-square, 1 Typhoid Fever	1
Repeal-place, 3 Measles	3
Rialto-cottages, 4 Scarlatina, 2 Measles	6
Rialto-buildings, 3 Typhoid Fever, 1 Measles	4
Rialto-street, 1 Typhoid Fever	1
Richmond Asylum, 2 Scarlatina, 9 Erysipelas, 10 Typhoid Fever	21
Richmond-cottages, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas, 2 Measles	4
Richmond Hospital, 5 Erysipelas	5
Richmond-place, North, 3 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid and 1 Continued Fever	5
Richmond-street, North, 1 Scarlatina	1
Richmond-street, South, 2 Typhoid Fever, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas	4
Riddall's-row, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever	2
Robert-street, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever	2
Rosemount-road, 2 Scarlatina	2
Ross-street, 1 Scarlatina	1
Rotunda Hospital, 1 Diphtheria	1
Rourke's-cottages, 1 Typhoid Fever	1
Royal Barracks, 2 Typhoid Fever, 2 Scarlatina	4
Royal Canal Bank, 2 Croup, 1 Erysipelas, 2 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever	6
Royal Canal Terrace, 1 Measles	1
Royal Hospital (Kilmainham), 1 Scarlatina	1
Royal Infirmary, 1 Typhoid Fever	1
Royal-row, 1 Scarlatina	1
Russell-place, 1 Erysipelas	1
Russell-street, 2 Typhoid Fever, 3 Scarlatina, 2 Diphtheria	7
Rutland-cottages, 3 Typhoid Fever	3

	CASES
Rutland-place, 1 Measles, 1 Scarlatina	2
Rutland-square, 3 Typhoid Fever, 3 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas, 1 Measles, 3 German Measles	11
Rutland-street, Lower, 10 Scarlatina, 4 Typhoid Fever, 3 Erysipelas, 1 Measles	18
Rutland-street, Upper, 1 Continued and 3 Typhoid Fever, 1 Erysipelas, 5 Scarlatina	10
Ryder's-row, 1 Erysipelas	1
Ryan's-buildings, 1 Typhoid Fever	1
Sackville-avenue, 3 Typhoid Fever, 2 Measles	5
Sackville-lane, 1 Typhoid Fever	1
Sackville-street, Lower, 4 Scarlatina, 5 Typhoid Fever, 1 Undefined Fever	10
Sackville-street, Upper, 1 Typhoid Fever	1
St. Alban's-road, 1 Scarlatina, 6 Typhoid Fever, 1 Croup	8
St. Andrew-street, 1 Erysipelas, 4 Typhoid Fever	5
St. Augustine-street, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Measles	2
St. Benedict's-terrace (North Circular Road), 3 German Measles	3
St. Bridget's-avenue, 3 Scarlatina, 2 Measles	5
St. Catherine's-terrace, 1 Scarlatina	1
St. George's-place, 2 Scarlatina	2
St. Ignatius-avenue, 2 Scarlatina, 2 German Measles	4
St. Ignatius-road, 11 Scarlatina, 2 Typhoid Fever	13
St. James's-avenue (Clonliffe-road), 2 Erysipelas, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever	4
St. James's-terrace (Dolphin's Barn), 1 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever	2
St. John's-street, 3 Scarlatina	3
St. Joseph's-road, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Measles	2
St. Joseph's-place, 17 Scarlatina	17
St. Joseph's-terrace (Clonliffe-road), 1 Continued Fever, 1 Scarlatina	2
St. Joseph's-villas, 1 Typhoid Fever	1
St. Kevin's-parade, 1 Croup, 1 Measles	2
St. Laurence-street, 2 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever	3
St. Mary's-avenue, 2 Scarlatina	2
St. Mary's-place, 2 Scarlatina, 1 Typhus and 1 Continued Fever	4

	CASES
St. Mary's-road, 2 Scarlatina	2
St. Mary's-terrace, 2 Scarlatina, 2 Typhoid Fever	4
St. Michael's-terrace (Blackpitts), 4 Typhoid Fever, 1 Scarlatina	5
St. Mura's-terrace, 4 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas	5
St. Nicholas-place, 2 Scarlatina	2
St. Patrick's-place, 1 Scarlatina	1
St. Patrick's-terrace (Russell-street), 1 Typhoid Fever	1
St. Paul-street, 1 Measles	1
St. Stephen's-green, 1 Croup, 1 Typhoid Fever, 1 Erysipelas	3
St. Vincent's Hospital, 1 Diphtheria, 6 Typhoid Fever, 1 Erysipelas	8
St. Xavier-avenue, 1 Erysipelas, 1 Scarlatina	2
Sampson's-lane, 1 Scarlatina	1
Salem-place (South Circular-road), 1 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever	2
Sandwith-lane, 3 Erysipelas, 1 Scarlatina, 5 Typhoid Fever	9
Sandwith-place, 4 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas, 2 Typhoid Fever	7
Sandwith-street, 3 Scarlatina, 3 Erysipelas, 3 Typhoid Fever	9
Sandwith-terrace, 1 Erysipelas, 5 Typhoid Fever	6
School-street, 3 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever, 1 Measles	5
Seaview-avenue, 2 Scarlatina	2
Seville-place, 7 Scarlatina, 3 Typhoid Fever, 1 Erysipelas	11
Seville-place-cottages, 6 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas	7
Shamrock-street, 3 Scarlatina, 2 Measles	5
Shaw-street, 1 Erysipelas	1
Shaw's-cottages, 4 Scarlatina	4
Sherrard-avenue, 1 Measles, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Croup	3
Sherrard-street, 1 Typhoid Fever, 1 Erysipelas, 5 Scarlatina, 1 Measles	8
Sheriff-place, 1 Scarlatina	1
Sheriff-street, Lower, 2 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas, 1 Measles, 5 Typhoid Fever	9
Ship "Athlon" (Alexandra Basin) 2 Typhoid Fever	2
Ship "Brookside," 1 Measles	1
Ship "Evelina" (North Wall), 1 Typhoid Fever	1
Ship-street Barracks, 3 Scarlatina, 8 Measles	11
Ship-street, Great, 2 Scarlatina, 2 Measles	4

	CASES
Ship-street, Little, 2 Erysipelas	2
Simmon's-place, 1 Scarlatina	1
Sir John Rogerson's-quay, 1 Erysipelas, 2 Scarlatina, 2 Typhoid Fever, 2 Measles	7
Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, 3 Scarlatina	3
Smithfield, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever	2
Smullen's-court, 1 Erysipelas	1
South Dublin Union, 18 Scarlatina, 21 Measles, 57 Erysipelas, 11 Typhoid Fever	107
Spencer-avenue, 2 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever	3
Spencer-street, 1 Erysipelas, 1 Measles	2
Spitalfields, 3 Scarlatina, 1 Measles	4
Spring-garden-street, 2 Typhoid Fever, 4 Scarlatina	6
Stafford-street, 2 Erysipelas, 3 Scarlatina, 1 Croup, 2 Typhoid Fever, 2 Measles	10
Stamer-street, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Measles, 1 German Measles	3
Stephen's-lane, 1 Scarlatina	1
Stephen's-place, 13 Scarlatina, 1 Croup, 1 Measles, 1 Diphtheria	16
Stephen-street, 3 Typhoid Fever, 2 Erysipelas, 3 Scarlatina, 1 Measles	9
Sterling-street, 1 Scarlatina	1
Steven's Hospital, 6 Scarlatina	6
Stirrup-lane, 1 Typhoid Fever	1
Stoneybatter, 2 Scarlatina	2
Stoney-road, 1 Croup, 2 Measles	3
Storey's-buildings (Belle Vue), 1 Continued and 2 Typhoid Fever, and 1 Scarlatina	4
Storey's-cottages, 1 Typhoid Fever	1
Storey's-villa, 1 Scarlatina	1
Strand-street, Great, 1 Continued Fever, 1 Scarlatina	2
Strand-street, Little, 3 Scarlatina	3
Strandville-avenue, 8 Erysipelas, 1 Scarlatina, 2 Typhoid Fever	11
Suffolk-street, 2 Croup	2
Sullivan's-place (Dispensary-lane), 2 Scarlatina	2
Sullivan-street, 1 Measles, 3 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas	5

	CASES
Summerhill, 1 Measles, 10 Scarlatina, 6 Erysipelas, 10 Typhoid Fever, 2 Continued Fever, 1 German Measles	30
Summerhill-parade, 6 Scarlatina	6
Summerhill-place, 4 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas	5
Summer-place, 1 Scarlatina	1
Summer-street, North, 1 Typhoid Fever, 4 Scarlatina	5
Susan-place, 1 Scarlatina	1
Swifte's-alley, 1 Typhoid Fever	1
Swifte's-row, 1 Typhoid Fever	1
Synge-street, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Measles, 1 Typhoid Fever	3
Talbot-place, 1 Erysipelas	1
Talbot-street, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Measles, 2 Erysipelas	4
Tara-street, 1 Erysipelas	1
Taylor's-lane (School-street), 2 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever	3
Temple-bar, 1 Typhoid Fever, 1 Scarlatina	2
Temple-buildings, 2 Scarlatina	2
Temple-cottages (Broadstone), 2 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever	3
Temple-court, 1 Erysipelas	1
Temple-street, 1 Scarlatina	1
Temple-street, West, 3 Scarlatina	3
Tenter's-lane, 3 Measles, 2 Continued and 1 Typhus Fever	6
Terrace-place, 1 Erysipelas	1
Thomond-terrace, 1 Scarlatina	1
Thomas-court, 1 Scarlatina	1
Thomas Davis-street, 3 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever	4
Thomas-lane (Constitution-hill) 2 Erysipelas	2
Thomas-lane (Gregg's-lane), 1 Erysipelas	1
Thomas-street, 2 Erysipelas, 6 Scarlatina, 3 Typhoid Fever	11
Tolka-cottages (Church-road) 2 Typhoid Fever	2
Toole's-court, 1 Erysipelas	1
Townsend-street, 15 Scarlatina, 4 Diphtheria, 2 Measles, 9 Erysipelas, 10 Typhoid, 1 Undefined Fever	41
Trinity College, 2 Scarlatina, 1 Measles	3
Tyrone-street, Lower, 2 Erysipelas, 9 Scarlatina, 2 Typhoid Fever	13
Tyrone-street, Upper, 2 Erysipelas, 9 Scarlatina, 2 Typhoid, and 1 Undefined Fever, 3 Measles,	17

	CASES
Tyrell-place, 1 Typhoid Fever	1
Usher's-island, 1 Typhoid Fever, 2 Scarlatina	3
Usher's-quay, 3 Scarlatina, 2 Typhoid Fever, 3 Erysipelas, 8 Measles	16
Uxbridge, 1 Erysipelas	1
Vance's-buildings (Bishop-street), 5 Scarlatina	5
Vance's-buildings (Bridge street, Lower), 2 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever	3
Valentia-parade, 5 Scarlatina, 1 Measles	6
Vauxhall-lodge (Cork-street), 1 Scarlatina	1
Verschoyle-court, 2 Scarlatina	2
Verschoyle-place, 1 Erysipelas	1
Victoria-Street, 1 Erysipelas	1
Villa-bank (Royal Canal) 1 Measles	1
Wall's-lane, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever	2
Wall's-square, 1 German Measles	1
Walworth-terrace, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas	2
Wapping-street, 1 Scarlatina	1
Ward's-hill, 2 Scarlatina	2
Warren-street, 2 Scarlatina	2
Water-row, 1 Scarlatina	1
Watkins'-cottages, 1 Measles	1
Watling-street, 4 Scarlatina, 1 Erysipelas, 1 Measles	6
Weavers'-square, 2 Scarlatina	2
Wellington-place, 1 Typhoid Fever	1
Wellington Barracks, 1 Measles	1
Wellington-street, 1 Erysipelas, 20 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever	22
Wentworth-place, 3 Scarlatina, 2 Typhoid Fever	5
Wentworth-terrace, 2 Typhoid Fever	2
Werburgh-street, 1 Erysipelas, 1 Typhoid Fever, 3 Scarlatina, 2 Croup	7
Westland-row, 1 Scarlatina	1
Westmoreland Lock Hospital, 1 Erysipelas	1
West-road, 1 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever	2
Wexford-street, 1 Scarlatina, 2 Typhoid Fever	3
Wharf-road, 1 Measles	1

	CASES
Whitefriar-street, 1 Scarlatina	1
White's-court (Purdon-street), 1 Scarlatina	1
Whitworth Hospital, 1 Scarlatina, 1 German Measles	2
Whitworth-row, 1 Scarlatina	1
Wicklow-street, 2 Typhoid Fever	2
Williams'-place (Lower Dorset-street), 1 Scarlatina, 2 Erysipelas, 1 Measles	4
Williams'-place (Clanbrassil-street), 5 Scarlatina	5
William-street, North, 2 Typhoid Fever, 2 Scarlatina	4
William-street, South, 2 Scarlatina, 1 Typhoid Fever	3
Wilson's-place, 2 Measles	2
Wilson's-cottages (Frederick-lane), 1 Scarlatina	1
Windsor-terrace, 1 Croup, 1 Erysipelas	2
Winetavern-street, 2 Typhoid Fever, 1 Scarlatina, 2 Erysipelas	5
Wood-quay, 2 Typhoid Fever, 2 Continued Fever, 2 Measles, 2 Scarlatina	8
Wyle's-cottages (James's-street), 1 Erysipelas, 1 Scarlatina	2
Yarnhall-street, 1 Continued Fever, 2 Typhoid Fever	3
York-street, 3 Scarlatina, 4 Typhoid Fever, 2 Measles, 1 Diphtheria	10

REPORT OF SANITARY ENGINEER FOR 1896.

Dear Sir Charles,

I respectfully beg to lay before you the following Report upon the undermentioned works carried out by your department during the year 1896. In doing so I beg to state that I have only dealt with those matters in which I am personally concerned, and have, for the purpose of reference, treated each subject in detail.

House Drains.—Under this head I intend to embrace drains of every description which are used to carry away the drainage of all classes of buildings and premises, domestic or otherwise. A house-to-house inspection has been carried out in a very large number of streets, and in the majority of places visited it was found it was necessary to serve notices to remedy defects in the drainage and sanitary arrangements thereof. Many of these defects were due to (*a*) a bad system adopted when the substitution of earthenware drain pipes in place of built drains was required; (*b*) to a system carried out in accordance with the approved principles of modern sanitation, but the workmanship in connection with which was faulty; and (*c*) to the old system of built drains not having been replaced by pipes.

As to the first, we have found that although the drains were laid down within the last twenty years, and even some far more recently, in many cases they were mostly 9-in. drain pipes that were used, not jointed, and laid irregularly both as to direction and levels. They were, in most cases, not intercepted from the main sewer, and were (where at all) ventilated by a small diameter (generally 2in.) lead pipe taken from the bend connecting the house w.c. with the soil pipe, which, as a rule, consisted of the light metal pipes, and not jointed. They were in addition in many cases, ventilated by the rain water pipes, the hopper head of which, as often as not, terminated on a line with, and sometimes below the level of the bedroom windows.

In replacing the old built drains with pipes, the bed of the old drain was almost invariably followed both as to line of direction and as to level, and as a rule these old drains were laid in a zig-zag line, winding in and out from one door to another, with the result that the line of pipe drain was most contorted. The great aim the contractors who constructed the old drains seemed to have had in view was, never to pass under a wall except at a door ope. This led, in my opinion, to a very great extent, to the largely adopted, and now universally condemned system, of bringing a drain (in streets) through the scullery, which, as a rule, is in the basement underneath the flight of stone steps approaching the hall or street door entrance. Naturally, in following the course of the old drain where pipes were being substituted the line was anything but direct, and therefore only sought to perpetuate one of the opponents of proper inspection and means of cleansing. By taking it through the scullery, the openings, trapped or otherwise, were left inside the house, which, of course, now is one of the chief points to be avoided.

Again, the waste from scullery troughs was not made to deliver on the surface, but was, in the generality of cases, connected direct with the drain, a defective bell trap being usually the only steps taken to obviate the danger arising from the entrance of sewer gas into the premises.

As to the second, we found that light metal soil pipes were used which could not be properly jointed, the faucets being too small to allow of their being leaded, and to which it was impossible to properly connect the lead bends from the w.c. basins. In many cases I have found where light metal soil pipes are used, that a very great difficulty confronts the action of the Sanitary Department. I have found, where the work has not long been done, upon making an examination and applying the smoke test especially during the winter and damp months of the year, that the soil and vent pipes under such circumstances, proved staunch, and the owner, therefore, feels very much aggrieved when, in six months' time or so later, he receives notice to replace this with a heavy metal pipe, the occupier in the meantime having brought in the Sanitary Authorities, and the test having again been applied proves the joints to be all in a leaky, faulty condition. The reason for this is, that the putty with which the joints were originally made proved staunch so long as the atmosphere was humid, but upon the advent of warm weather the putty dried up and dropped down through the joints into the soil pipe. I do not say that this occurs in every case within such a short space of time, but in the majority of cases which have come under my notice such has been the result. Of course, where a soil pipe so constructed is in such a position that it is not exposed to the full play of the sun, it is quite possible that the joints may hold good for a much longer period, but under no circumstances is it a satisfactory piece of workmanship. Another point in connection with a perfect system of drainage, and one which offers a great field for controversy, is the position of the fresh air inlet, more especially when dealing with a system of drainage for premises in a street. In a great number of cases in which I have been requested to make an examination of a system of drainage constructed in accordance with the requirements and principles of modern sanitation, I have found it necessary to at once object to the position of the fresh air inlet. That a fresh air inlet is an indispensable integral part of a perfect system of drainage, I do not for one moment question, but I am of the opinion that it would be far better to have none at all than to have one which is allowed to terminate at the surface of the ground of a front area, say 9 feet wide and 7 or 8 feet below the level of the footpath; or, again, to be brought out from underneath a shop floor and permitted to terminate flush with the front wall of the building itself, in close proximity to the window or door, or perhaps both.

Where there is no garden in front of a house, but where the front wall of the house is the boundary of the footpath, the fresh air inlet should be carried up above the eave or parapet. Where there is an open area the inlet shaft should be carried through the base stone of the front railings. The advisability of the latter course is, however, also open to question, as passers-by, especially children, will undoubtedly from time to time receive the bad smell which is forced out through this opening every time the w.c. of the house is flushed.

As to the built drains, we found that notwithstanding the large number of houses in which sanitary works have been carried out in the city, there are still a great number in which such a system exists. The majority of houses so drained are not of the tenement, but rather those of the better class of property, and the reason for this being so is easily explained. In the case of tenement property a systematic inspection of the drains is constantly being carried on, whereas in the case of private houses the Sanitary Authority have no power of entry, save in compliance with section 51 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878.

This system of drainage in the city, however, is yearly decreasing, due, to a very large extent, to the action of the Sanitary Department of the Dublin Corporation, and the better education of the public on the vital question of sanitation.

As a result of the system adopted last year, of requiring a deposit of one guinea to cover expenses, from parties desiring to have the drains and sanitary arrangements of a house tested, the number of groundless and vexatious complaints which were formerly lodged with the Department has materially decreased. This arrangement it is, of course, clearly to be understood does not apply to the inspection of tenement house property, which is dealt with under section 100, and not section 51 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878. By the adoption of the following form, none but those having a *bona fide* cause of complaint now approach the Sanitary Department :—

Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878.

Sec. 51, 41 & 42 Vic., Cap. 52.

In re

Forwarded to

On the *day of* *189*

Amount lodged with City Treasurer

On the *day of* *189*

SANITARY EXAMINATION.

Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878.
Sec. 51, 41 & 42 Vic., Cap. 52.

Dated *day of* *189*

Sir,

Please lodge with the City Treasurer at his office, Municipal Buildings, Cork-hill, the sum of One Guinea to defray the expense for examination of Drainage and Sanitary Arrangements of

Your obedient servant,
CHARLES A. CAMERON,
Executive Sanitary Officer.

To

N.B.—Cheques should be crossed and made Payable to the City Treasurer.

SANITARY EXAMINATION.

Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878.
Sec. 51, 41 & 42 Vic., Cap. 52.

Dated *day of* *189*

Sir,

Please find enclosed draft for One Guinea to defray expense for examination of Drainage and Sanitary Arrangements of

Your obedient servant,

Signature,

Address,

To

CITY TREASURER,
Municipal Buildings, Cork-hill,
DUBLIN.

N.B.—This Form should be sent to the City Treasurer with Remittance.

During the past twelve months 25 applications in accordance with the above form were attended to. Of these, 12 were requests to examine and test the existing sanitary arrangements of premises which were supposed by the applicant (in every case the occupier) to be in a defective condition; 3 were requests that although the occupiers were satisfied that the drains and sanitary arrangements were in good working condition, and constructed in accordance with the approved of principles of modern sanitation, still were desirous of being fortified by a certificate to that effect; the remaining number, 10, were requests that the works of reconstructing drains and sanitary arrangements in houses (though not done in consequence of any action taken by the Department) should all the same be supervised and carried out under their direction These latter requests were mostly made by the owners of house property and contractors.

In cases where notices had been served upon owners of premises to carry out any structural alterations, and that the occupiers thereof refused permission to enter upon the premises to the tradesmen so employed, the department put in force the provisions of Section 272 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, and were successful in obtaining the necessary admission.

In a few instances where the Department of their own knowledge were aware of the existence of a nuisance on a premises, and where the permission of the owner and occupier to enter the premises for the purpose of examining the drains and sanitary arrangements was withheld, it was necessary to take proceedings under Section 61 of the Dublin Corporation Act, 1890, which states that:—

"It shall be lawful for the Medical Officer of Health or City Engineer or Surveyor, or other officer of the Corporation authorized by writing under the hand of the Medical Officer or City Engineer or Surveyor, if he has reason to believe that the drains of any dwelling-house are defective in any respect, so that there is an escape of sewer gas into any house or street, to enter the premises and to apply such tests for the presence of sewer gas as he may think proper, and the Corporation may recover the reasonable expenses incurred by them in making any investigation or examination for the purposes of this section from the owner or occupier of the premises, unless it shall appear that such examination was unnecessary.

" If admission be refused to the Medical Officer, City Engineer, or Surveyor, or other person authorized as aforesaid, any Justice, on complaint thereof on oath by any officer of the Corporation (made after reasonable notice in writing of such intended complaint has been given to the person having custody of the premises) may, by order under his hand, require such person to admit an officer of the Corporation into the premises, and any such order shall continue in force so long as may be necessary for the completion of such investigation or examination as aforesaid."

During the past twelve months 425 defective drains were re-constructed in consequence of the notices served upon the owners of house property by this Department. In the year 1895 the number was 302 ; in 1894, 363 ; and in 1893, 306, in consequence of similar action. During the past year 3,182 house drains were repaired and cleansed, whereas in 1895 the number was 3,031 ; in 1894, 2,993 ; and in 1893, for a similar purpose, the number was 3,166.

During the year Magistrates' orders were obtained in 274 cases out of the above number, of which 175 are on the North side and the remaining 99 on the South side. In the year 1895 the total number of cases in which it was found necessary to obtain Magistrates' orders were 424, consisting of 170 on the North side and 254 on the South side. In 1894 the total was 235, 91 of which were on the North side and 144 on the South side. In 1893 the total number of Magistrates' orders in this particular was 139, 64 being on the North side, and the remaining 75 on the South side.

That Sanitary Authorities have very great difficulties to contend with in carrying out reforms in sanitary work, every one of experience must admit. In dealing with questions of nuisances arising from defective house sanitation, the action of the Sanitary Authority is usually the outcome of either one of two courses. 1st—complaint received by Sanitary Authority; or, 2nd—Officers of Sanitary Authority of their own knowledge being aware of the existence of such a nuisance. With respect to the first course, it has been found from experience, that complaints made are often groundless, and are made very often from motives far removed from that of a pure and philanthrophic desire of merely having a nuisance abated for the good of the public health, or for that of individuals. During the year a very curious instance occurred which made very clear the object which often underlies such complaints. It appears that complaints were forwarded to the Public Health Office by the occupier of a house with respect to the condition of the drains and sanitary arrangements of his house. An examination of the premises was immediately made, and proved that the complaints were well-founded, and in accordance with the 110th Section of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, notice was served upon the owner of the house requiring their reconstruction. A short time after the service of the notice, the complainant (the occupier) came to the office and explained that owing to a clause in his agreement with the landlord he (the complainant) was informed that he would be responsible for the work the Sanitary Authority had called upon the landlord to carry out, and requested that no further action be taken. The complainant, notwithstanding his previous action, even went so far as to state that he never found any bad smells in the place, and that, in his opinion, the place did not require any alteration whatever. This change of front on the part of the complainant occasioned by a letter from his landlord, reminding him of the clause in his agreement, was, of course, altogether unwarrantable, and only goes to show the reasons as pointed out above, which sometimes prompt such complaints. The complainant seemed to lose sight of the fact altogether that the liability of carrying out such work as was required in this instance was fixed by the Act of Parliament, and that the Act over-rides any agreement. The duty of finding out the person liable devolves upon the Sanitary Authority, and in this case the owner and not the complainant (notwithstanding agreement) was responsible. The extent, however, to which some persons are prepared to stultify themselves, and the amount of trouble and vexation they choose to put upon Sanitary Authorities, and the object in making the complaint, are all clearly set forth in a Report submitted to the Department in this case, from which the following is an excerpt:—

"In compliance with the request contained in complainant's communication of the 6th instant, I made an examination of the drain and sanitary arrangements of the above house on the 7th instant. I found, upon applying the smoke test, that the drain pipes leaked copiously. The drain pipes through the house are 9-inch common earthenware, and laid as they are in the bed of the built drain, the leaking of the joints and want of sufficient fall in places is thoroughly accounted for. In one place where the drain was opened, the ground around the joint was found to be quite saturated. The other defects are—the rain water pipe used as soil and vent pipe, scullery connected direct with drain, defective metal traps for surface water, etc. The drain, in my opinion, requires to be reconstructed. With reference to the several statements made by the complainant, I take the liberty of here remarking that his action, subsequent to the service of the notice, is inexplicable. The statement now made by the complainant that the drain through his house is not defective, and that, moreover, he never intended that it should be reconstructed, is, to say the least of it, most inconsistent when viewed in the light of his original action. It was the complainant who first came to this Department and drew attention to the condition of the drains of his house. This Department then took action, and served notice on the 16th August upon the landlord to abate the nuisance. That complainant was under the impression, and that, moreover, it was his special desire to have the drain re-laid through his house, cannot be questioned for one moment. Strong evidence on this point can be offered; but I think the following three items will conclusively prove my statement:—

"No. 1. Between the time of serving the notice and the commencement of the work, the complainant called to this office and asked me what powers he had under the Public Health Act to enable him to recover from the landlord the medical expenses he would be out of pocket in the event of any of his family falling ill from the effects of the bad drainage, and moreover, what power he had under the same Act to recover the expenses he would have to incur by removing himself and his family out of the house during the progress of the works.

"If the complainant is now of the opinion that the drain is not defective, what was the meaning of the first question? And if he only referred to the condition of the drain and connections outside the house, what is the meaning of his second question?

"No. 2. The complainant called again to this office when the Sewers Department had commenced to open the street in order to lay the new cross drain. With the proposed position of the new cross drain he was not pleased, and he desired to have it altered, so that the connection with the main and the new drain through the house from the yard at rere should be all in one straight line; and, moreover, stating that he wanted the inspection chamber and trap to be in the front area. This I considered a most unreasonable request, and one entirely outside the province of this Department to enforce.

"If the complainant is now of the opinion that his drain is not defective, why ask the above question, as the very gravamen thereof was the re-construction of the present house-drain, and that it should be laid in a true straight line from the yard at rere?

"No. 3. That he contemplated the re-construction of the entire length of house-drain is very evident from the fact that he requested me to ask the inspector to lay the new cross drain at the greatest possible depth, in order to give a better and greater fall to the drain through the house.

"If, as the complainant now states, the house-drain is not defective, why ask the above question, as the matter of giving an additional fall of twelve inches in the short length of the cross-drain would not in the slightest degree affect the remaining portion of the drain unless the levels thereof throughout the entire depths of the house were altered in accordance.

"Upon close examination of the above questions, it will be seen that this Department, having rightly taken action upon the request of the complainant, it would be a gross injustice to the general public to expect a full retraction of one part of the notice and to requisition the assistance of the Police Court in pressing forward the remaining portion."

COOMBE LYING-IN HOSPITAL.—During the year 1896, it came within my province to attend to a very serious complaint from the Governors of the above Hospital, with reference to flooding in the basement of their premises. I found upon inspection that when the flow in the main sewer, a tributary of the Poddle River, in the street became swollen by reason of excessively heavy rains, the drainage from these large premises became stored in their own private system. The result of this was that as the surface water from the large yards, and the rain water from the roofs, went to swell the large amount of house drainage (including w.c.'s, baths, wash-hand basins and sinks, with which such places are usually copiously suppied) which remained in the house drains, the sewage was forced up through the gully traps on the low levels. Seven of these gully traps I found inside the buildings in the basement in rooms used for living and sleeping purposes. Had these traps not been placed in such a position, which under any circumstances is a most unsatisfactory one, no flooding of the basement could possibly have taken place, as the rooms above referred to are at the lowest level in the entire premises.

However, if flooding never took place, I consider that these traps should have never been placed in such a position, as in any case they constitute a grave danger to health, especially those in the bedrooms. Taking into consideration that no w.c. soil passes through this part of the drain, and that it is intercepted from the main sewer, it might naturally be asked what objection there can be to permit these traps to remain in their position, and my reasons are: First, the water seal in these traps is, in consequence of their position, in great danger of being destroyed by evaporation, as subsequently proved to be the case in two out of the seven traps (these two being in the bedrooms), and thereby leaving the drain in direct communication with the house. Second, although the drain is disconnected from the main, and has no w.c. soil passing through it, yet there is always the danger of matter being forced through the drain and traps at the time of a flood, and remaining therein when the flooding subsides, which, from length of time or any other cause, may prove prejudicial to the health of the occupiers.

Under these circumstances I strongly advocated the abolition of these seven traps from the interior of the basement, and that the storage offered by the existing length of house drain be increased, due regard being paid to the available height for such, which would be the level of the lowest gully on the premises.

During the past year I also made an inspection of a large commercial establishment in the City, to which was attached a large factory and several workshops. There are between four and five hundred persons engaged on these premises all day, and the state of things from a sanitary point of view, which I found to exist, certainly rendered the outbreak of an epidemic of infectious diseases nothing to be wondered at. The drainage of the premises was effected by several separate systems, and consisted largely of built drains, mostly choked, and through which little of the liquid, and none at all of the solid matter, could pass. The pipe drains were in a shocking condition, and were totally inadequate for the amount of work they were called upon to discharge, and were, as a rule, faulty as to levels, lines of direction, and construction. I found almost in every case that the wash-hand basins, several of which were in bedrooms and on landings, were connected into the soil pipes from the w.c.'s, without even having a single lead trap. The result of this was that on every occasion on which the w.c.'s were flushed, the bad odour which was given off permeated the entire place, and rendered it something unbearable, to say nothing of the pernicious effects upon the health of those unfortunate persons who, through force of circumstances, were compelled to live in such surroundings. I also found that the waste pipes from some of the wash-hand basins were actually delivering untrapped into trough closets, which were only emptied once in every twenty-four hours, and which were used during that period by over sixty persons. These wash-hand basins were situated in workrooms, in close proximity to a large fire. Over these wash-hand basins delivered the water tap, from which the potable water for the use of a large number of people was obtained. The wastes from the scullery troughs delivered into the built drains, the condition of which was horrible. At the time of my inspection one of these built drains was so completely choked that no liquid from the scullery troughs could pass through it, with the result that it burst through the waste pipe, and swelled up through the floor, although the drain was three feet below the surface of the ground, which was two feet below the level of the floor. Needless to say, the built drains were not intercepted from the main sewer, and, indeed, for the matter of that, very few of the pipe ones, some of which were even lately constructed. As the result of my examination, I am satisfied that in few other places have I ever seen grouped together so many points of vital consequence, which are in direct opposition to the most elementary principles of modern sanitation. In a word, from a sanitary point of view, the entire premises, with its large number of occupants, was nothing more or less than a plague spot. The entire place had to be put into the hands of a contractor, and the sanitary arrangements and drains entirely reconstructed.

Some of the difficulties to be contended with, and the result which may invariably be expected from building houses, provided with house-drains, etc., upon "made" ground, came under my notice during the period covered by this report. The place referred to is on the north side of the city, at Rutland-street, and was originally a low swampy plot of ground, at the base of some rising ground behind Summerhill, and utilized by the Corporation as a "dumping ground." When filled into the level of the surrounding ground it was built on, houses being erected suitable for the working classes by the Artisans' Dwellings Company. Complaints were sent into the Department that serious leakages and floodings were observed in and around the property, and it was suggested that this occurred in consequence of the defective condition of the main sewers on the higher ground in Summerhill-place. As the portion of the main sewer referred to had been relaid within the last twelve months, and at the time of examination was in perfect working condition, it was evident that the flooding proceeded from other causes. The result of an inspection of the property is set forth in the following excerpt from a report submitted to the Department upon the subject.

"From an examination of the property it was discovered that the leakage referred to was not caused by the condition of the main sewer in Summerhill-place, nor from the defective house drain connections therewith, as alleged, but from the house drains under the control of, and owned by, the Artisans' Dwellings Company. It was observed that the ground upon which the houses Nos. 15 and 16 Lower Rutland-street, and Nos. 5 to 8 Rutland Cottages stand, had been "made," and that a very serious subsidence had taken place throughout the entire plot. The level of the yards has considerably altered, and all the main walls are seriously injured, and from the above it was concluded (not without good foundation, as was subsequently proved) that the drain pipes of the abovementioned houses, if jointed with cement, must be badly injured, and rendered in such a condition as to impede the free flow of the sewage. With the object of proving that this conjecture was correctly made, a water test was applied, and at the same time a large quantity of Jeyes' fluid was mixed with the water. That the pipes are defective was proved by the fact that they could not be filled (even taking them in the shortest possible sections), and also that the several points in Bella-street, at which the leakage first complained of appeared, the water came bursting out, strongly coloured with the fluid abovementioned.

"In conclusion, there can be no doubt but that the leakages complained of are entirely occasioned by the defective condition of the drains of the above-mentioned houses, and not by the main sewer in Summerhill-place, and an additional proof in favour of this, should such be necessary, is, that the leakages only take place occasionally, and not constantly, as they undoubtedly would in the event of the main sewer in Summerhill-place being the root of the evil."

SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS IN BASEMENTS.—With the theory that sanitary accommodation should not be placed below the street level, especially in areas or vaults, no one can find any fault. In streets where such is sought to be done, it can easily be understood that there can never be that proper amount of light and air which are essentially necessary for the proper keeping of w.c.'s, urinals, and lavatories, and which are the only means of ensuring that their use will not be a nuisance rather than the means of obviating one.

That there cannot be sufficient light in such a case, everyone can very quickly be convinced of by paying a visit to the basement storey of any premises in the city, and the basements, as a rule, are all badly ventilated. All w.c.'s should be thoroughly well lighted and ventilated, and in order to secure that end the Building Bye-laws, framed under the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, and enforced by the Dublin Corporation, direct that all w.c.'s shall have one of its walls an external wall, and shall be provided with a window (which shall open) at least 2 superficial feet in extent.

By the adoption of this precaution, the proper ventilation and lighting of the w.c. apartment is assured. However, in the case of placing sanitary arrangements in the basement of a house, the above conditions cannot in the majority of cases be complied with, and therefore it is necessary that each case should be dealt with on its own individual merits by the Superintendent Medical Officer of Health. During the year two very important instances occurred in which it was necessary that the sanitary accommodation should be situated in the basement, but in both of these they were placed in the area in front. Both of these areas were covered by Hayward's Prismatic Lights, with perforated rims around the frames.

An inspection of the premises proved that the areas, after all, were the best places for light and ventilation, and accordingly permission was granted the owners to proceed with the construction.

CROSS DRAINS.—During the past year all the cross drains which were constructed were tested before they were covered in, and in all cases proved most satisfactory. The testing is carried out immediately that the joints of the drain are sufficiently set, and no unnecessary time is allowed to elapse, so that no extra expense is thrown upon the house owner by the adoption of this measure.

From an examination of the following return it will be observed that there has been a decrease in the number of cross drains constructed during the past year, as compared with the number for 1894 and 1895. The number of cross drains set forth in the tabulated statement includes those constructed for new houses, for existing houses hitherto without drainage, and for the reconstruction of defective and built house drain connections.

Return showing the number of feet of Sewer Pipe used in the Construction of House Drain connections, the number of Licenses issued, and the Total Cost of Construction in 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896 respectively.

	NORTH SIDE					SOUTH SIDE				
YEAR	Feet	Licenses Issued	Total Cost			Feet	Licenses Issued	Total Cost		
			£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
1892	2868	210	648	15	2	3321	216	819	11	8
1893	3103	205	695	6	6½	3193½	208	831	6	8
1894	2709	212	794	8	9	4511	271	1,407	4	8
1895	3150	230	920	12	4	3648	246	1,103	7	3
1896	2064	147	605	19	4	3464	213	927	15	9
Total	13894	1004	3,665	2	1½	18137½	1154	5,089	6	0

In connection with this subject I would strongly draw attention to the great necessity there is when a cross drain is laid from the main sewer to a dwelling house, that the drain should be brought within the boundary of the premises; and that a disconnecting trap be immediately provided and fixed.

At the present time the pipes of a cross drain or house drain connection are laid as far as the outside face of, or in line with, the boundary wall dividing Corporate from private property, whether same be the end wall of a vault or the front wall of a basement, so as not to in any way encroach upon private property. This arrangement I consider does not work in such a manner as to secure that the proper connection is made between the house drain and the cross drain. When the point at which the cross drain or portion laid by the Corporation ends is underneath the footpath or street, and that the ground is filled in before the contractor for the owner of the house is able to commence work by breaking through the wall laying the foundation and connecting pipe, it will be necessary to open down on the Corporation pipe again, or otherwise tunnel in from the opening in the wall. As the first course entails additional expense by way of a new licence the contractor usually adopts the alternative, under which circumstances it is almost an utter impossibility to make a perfectly staunch or proper joint. Moreover, this joint is the one closest to the house, and as such would require to be made as good, if not better, than those situated further away, and owing to its position it cannot be properly examined and tested. As the strength of a chain is tested by its weakest link, so the staunchness of a drain may be said to be determined by its most imperfectly constructed joint.

An additional reason why this connection should be made in the most advantageous position for working and for examination is, that it is not possible to apply any test to prove the efficiency of this joint, and that for two reasons:—First, if the main sewer be a built one, there will, in all likelihood, be no manhole plate near the premises under supervision, and the expense, trouble, and loss of time in looking for a manhole and having it opened would be very considerable. Second, the main sewer may be only a pipe one, and therefore the question of plugging the cross drain is altogether disposed of.

I would, therefore, strongly recommend that when the public have necessity to take out a license for the construction of a cross drain, they should at the same time be handed a notice to the effect that they, the licensees, or a contractor on their behalf, should attend at the premises, and make such necessary provision as might be required (such as the breaking through of the wall and properly shoring up same, &c.), in order that the Corporation might provide and fix the one additional length of pipe required, so as to bring the joint to be made between the house drain and the cross drain into private property. By the adoption of this course the proper making of the joint at this point would be insured.

As to the necessity of providing a disconnecting trap immediately that the connection from the main sewer has been brought within the precincts of a dwelling-house which has no open area or garden plot in front, and the front wall of which abuts on the footpath, there can be no question.

From my own experience I know that many contractors are very slow in placing in position the disconnecting trap on the line of drain, although the end of the pipes leading from the main sewer is inside of the dwelling-house, and is therefore acting as a means of ventilation, the warmer atmosphere of the house facilitating its action in this direction. In cases where houses are inhabited the necessity for the adoption of precaution against this omission is all the stronger and more urgent. I have gone into dwelling-houses during the course of my inspections, and have found it necessary to instruct the contractor to take immediate steps to stop the inlet from the main sewer, as the air of the entire premises was impregnated with sewer gas.

Under these circumstances, I would therefore suggest the advisability of the Corporation seriously considering the advantage of providing and fixing at the house-end of every cross drain an intercepting trap of the most approved pattern, including same as an indispensable integral part of the work of the cross drain construction.

Main Sewers.—During the year 1896, 868 yards of brick sewers and 2,323 yards of pipe sewers were constructed in the city.

A very considerable portion of this work had to be undertaken immediately in consequence of the reports made by the officers appointed to carry out the survey of the main sewers.

That this survey has proved a most necessary work has been amply proved by the large number of sewers in the city, which had to be reconstructed, repaired and thoroughly cleansed.

In many cases the amount of deposit found in the sewers rendered it absolutely impossible to have them properly examined until the work of cleaning was first undertaken. In several instances the depth of deposit was so great that it could not be traversed over or through, although it did not materially affect the travelling height of some of the sewers, many of which are of very great height. A large number of pipe sewers had also to be cleansed, but this work could not be carried out so efficiently or so expeditiously as in the case of the brick sewer.

Although the number of w.c.'s in the city is yearly increasing, yet the cost of cleansing the main sewers should be decreasing, because the number of house drains which are yearly being "intercepted" is far larger.

The large amount of matter—often of a description which no house drain or main sewer was ever intended to dispose of—which formerly found its way into the main sewers, is now greatly reduced by the adoption of intercepting traps and proper surface water traps.

By a house-to-house inspection of a street in which it has been found necessary to often clean the main sewers, it was discovered that the house drains were not "intercepted," and were acting more as shoots or conduits for matter which dust bins or ashpits were designed to dispose of.

Any foreign matter now passing into the drain, and which would be likely to interfere with the free flow of the drainage is checked and stopped by the intercepting trap, and very quickly makes itself felt.

VENTILATION OF SEWERS.—The ventilation of main sewers is another matter to which much attention was given during the period covered by this Report. The ventilators which terminate on the surface of the roadway have, in a large number of instances, been the cause of much complaint, more especially those in narrow streets and avenues. Many of these have been provided and fitted with the air-filter which you have designed, and from subsequent observations have proved most satisfactory. The ventilators mostly complained of have been found to be those situated at the dead head or top end of a line of sewer, and have been in nearly every case those in connection with pipe sewers.

SURVEY OF MAIN SEWERS.—The survey of the main sewers of the city is being pushed forward. Already over 11½ miles of sewer have been surveyed, levelled, and thoroughly examined as to condition, and 837 house drain connections have been inspected. The survey of a very extensive district of the city, drained by the Coombe sewer, the Poddle river, and the several water-courses in connection therewith, is also in course of progress. The above have been laid down on maps; and new sections, showing the position and levels of all the connections with the sewers, is in course of perparation, together with a detailed report, which will be invaluable for future reference.

NEW SEWER WORKS.—In consequence of the very insanitary condition of most of the premises on George's-quay, notice was served by the Department upon the owners of the property, to provide and construct proper systems of house drainage, and to replace the privies and cesspools by w.c.'s As no main sewer existed along the line of quay, the City Engineer was requested to construct a 12-inch pipe sewer, at a cost of about £200, and with which, subsequently, the several houses were connected.

For a similar reason a 12-inch pipe sewer was constructed, at a cost of about £40, in Lower Mercer-street. This latter work was most urgently required, as several of the premises abutting on this street were in a very bad condition for the want of a proper system of house drainage.

As it was the intention to proceed with the paving of Hardwicke-street, an examination was made of the main sewer and connections before commencing the works in accordance with the resolution of the Public Health Committee, "that no street or roadway shall be newly paved until all the cross drains in the street or roadway, of every kind, have been rendered perfect in conformity with the new Bye-laws. As a result of such an examination in this street, it was found that for a distance of about 200 feet, the main sewer was an old built one with a flat bottom. This was reconstructed, and notice was served upon the owners of the several houses from which it was found there were built cross drain connections, to have them replaced by proper pipe drain connections before the street was paved.

During the year frequent complaints were made with reference to flooding in Little Erne-place and Ganley's Cottages, and an examination of the main sewers in the district having been instituted, it was found that the sewer in Erne-place was completely choked with refuse from a Soap and Candle Works in the immediate neighbourhood, and this stoppage affected several streets in the locality.

The owners of the Soap and Candle Works were communicated with, and their attention called to section 58 of the Dublin Corporation Act, 1890, which states:—

"It shall not be lawful for any person to throw or permit or suffer to be thrown or to pass into any sewer of the Corporation, or into any drain communicating therewith, any matter or substance which would interfere with the free flow of the sewage or surface or storm water, or which would be injurious to the construction of the drains or sewers, or produce corrosion or decay in the materials thereof, or generate noxious or offensive gases, or injure or prejudicially affect the grass, herbage, crops, or vegetation of any sewage lands for the time being held by the Corporation. Any person offending against this enactment shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds, and to a daily penalty not exceeding twenty shillings."

In compliance with the above, the owners took immediate steps to prevent a recurrence of the cause of complaint

During the period covered by this report the very important question to a Sanitary Authority of the ownership of an old disused main sewer was brought under consideration. This particular one was on the south side of the city, in one of the principal thoroughfares, and was underneath some dwelling-houses. In olden times this old sewer must have been a dyke or watercourse, by numbers of which the country was and is everywhere intersected, and acted as a channel for the natural drainage of the land. In the course of time, as the city extended, this old dyke or land drainage channel was converted into a conduit or channel for the disposal of sewage, and was lost to sight, being covered up and built over. As time passed over this old sewer became unfit for the purpose which it was called upon to serve, and the Sanitary Authority had to take steps to provide other and better means, and accordingly a new sewer was constructed in the street upon which the premises fronted. This, however, did not altogether get rid of the difficulty, as there was still a large amount of drainage carried away by the old watercourse, and it was only by the fact of the occupier of one of the houses (under which this sewer passes) having requested the Sanitary Authority to examine the drainage and sanitary accommodation of this house that its existence was discovered. The City Engineer, reporting on the matter, stated, " this raises a very serious question which requires immediate attention. The sewer, being a public one, should be attended to at once, and reconstructed as far as this house is concerned ; but the question arises—is it to continue to be a public sewer ? I believe the point has been already decided in law in the affirmative." After due consideration it was directed that this old sewer be cleaned out, filled up, and a new pipe drain constructed for the use of the house, the owner waiving any rights to, in future, throw the liability of cleansing and maintenance on the Corporation. It might be mentioned that this portion of the sewer was practically the dead head, as the up-stream side thereof was entirely abolished on the adjoining premises.

I am, dear Sir Charles,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN G. O'SULLIVAN,
Assoc. Mem. Inst. C.E., London Mem. San. Inst., London; Assoc. Royal Inst. Public Health, London.

Sir Charles A. Cameron, M.D.,
Superintendent Medical Officer of Health,
and Executive Sanitary Officer.

SMOKE NUISANCES.

Several serious Complaints of nuisances occasioned by the emanation of black smoke from factory chimneys occupied the attention of the Department on several occasions during the period covered by this report. In one instance it was found that the chimney shaft of the factory was at the rere of a large number of dwellings, and that the top of the shaft was not as high as the eaves of the surrounding buildings, with the result that on each occasion upon which the furnaces were freshly coaled the smoke entered the windows thereof. The attention of the owner having been directed to the matter, he immediately raised the height of the shaft considerably over the level of the ridge tile of the highest building in the neighbourhood.

Open Spaces.—In connection with the matter of providing open spaces in the more congested districts of the city for the recreation and benefit of the inhabitants, particular care has been taken to make them as complete and as comfortable as possible. With that object in view, the Open Air Association suggested the advisability of providing a suitable shelter for the use of the frequenters at the last open space which has been formed in the city, at St. Audoen's, High-street, and tendered £10 towards defraying the cost of its construction and erection. The City Architect, in accordance with the desire of the Corporation, designed and completed a pretty little structure of timber with a tiled roof.

ISLAND-BRIDGE BARRACKS.

During the year I was requested by Lord Roberts to examine and furnish a report as to the sanitary condition or otherwise of the Island-bridge Barracks, and, in accordance, forwarded the following to the Deputy Adjutant-General, Colonel Dundas :—

"Public Health Office,
"*8th February*, 1896.

"Sir,

"I have the honour to inform you that I have made an inspection of Island-bridge Barracks. The area occupied by the buildings, which seem to cover less than one acre, is overcrowded. I understand that the buildings are intended to afford accommodation for 440 men and 326 horses. Supposing the buildings to cover an acre, which is an excessive estimate, the density of population would be very great. In the Dublin registration area the density of population is 14 per acre and the city 64. Of course there are open spaces about the buildings which must be taken into account; but, making due allowance for them, I still think the density of population in the Barracks somewhat too great.

"As regards the site of the Barracks, I have an unfavourable opinion. The soil consists of loose gravel, interspersed with boulder clay. It readily swallows up liquids and freely permits of exhalation from the soil water. I have found by a study of the distribution of many thousands of cases of enteric fever in Dublin, that the disease is most prevalent on sites similar to that of Island-bridge Barracks.

"As regards the apartments occupied by the soldiers, they are airy and spacious. I see no reason to find fault with them, and I am quite satisfied that the prevalence of enteric fever in the Barracks is not a result of any insanitary condition of the soldiers' quarters.

"I understand there is only one masonry drain, and Major Johnstone, R.E., informs me that this will soon be replaced by a pipe drain. The drainage is discharged into the river Liffey, and the exit end of the drain is provided with a tidal valve or flap which prevents the influx of water from the river in certain conditions of the tide. When a high tide is coincident with a heavy rainfall there must be a considerable backing up of the sewage in the main drain, with consequent stagnation of liquid and deposition of solids. I take the liberty of suggesting that a storage tank for the sewage should be provided near the outfall, and that it should be provided with a ventilator. The position of the first ventilator of the drain, and the nearest to its outfall, seems to me too near the occupied buildings. I beg to suggest that a ventilator might advantageously be carried from the main drain into the field which lies west of the drain and close to the river. It would be found most useful during the time that the sewer's tidal valve was closed.

"On so loose a soil as that on which the Barracks are built it is desirable that no offensive liquid should fall. During the cleansing of the stable much excreta cannot fail to get on to the ground outside the very poor channel courses. This should be prevented by having 6 inches of concrete and half-an-inch of asphalte (or similar highly carbonaceous material) in depth, extending a few feet round the channels.

"I am quite satisfied that the Barracks are supplied with pure water for drinking purposes, and there are no local conditions, such as storage in tanks, by which it could be polluted.

"Generally, as regards these Barracks, I consider their site unfavourable. It is low-lying, and part of it is situated on ancient watercourses. It is such as might be suspected to favour exhalations, possibly disease producing. A more thorough system of carrying off liquid filth may render the Barracks more healthy, but I am satisfied that no Engineer or Surgeon in the army would now suggest such a position for a Barracks as that on which Island-bridge Barracks are situated. Concreting and asphalting the open spaces in the Barracks would prevent exhalations from the soil, but the expense would be enormous, probably 3s. 6d. per square yard, or more.

"I have just received from Major Johnstone, R.E., six specimens of soil from the place where the masonry drain is situated; they are being examined. I shall again visit the Barracks, and make a further inspection.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
CHARLES A. CAMERON,
Chief Medical Officer of Health,
Dublin; Member of the Army
Sanitary Committee.

Col. Dundas, D.A.G.,
Dublin Castle.

Note.—The soils were analysed, and found to contain very large quantities of organic matter. Field-Marshal Viscount Wolseley gave orders to remove the troops from this Barracks.

THEATRES AND PLACES OF PUBLIC RESORT.

During the past year very particular attention was paid by the Inspectors of Theatres and places of public amusement, with respect to the proper means of ingress and egress, as required by the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Section 36, Sub-Section 2, which provides that "The means of ingress and egress shall, during the whole time that such building is used as a place of public resort, be kept free and unobstructed to such extent as the Urban Authority shall require."

One of the cases brought under the attention of the Department disclosed the fact that a place largely patronised by the public, and capable of accommodating several hundred people, was entered by a passage eight feet six inches in width, in the centre of which an office was erected four feet six inches wide, leaving thereby on each side thereof an effective passage only two feet wide.

In the event of a panic occurring this small passage would very quickly become blocked, the office in the centre proving a most dangerous obstruction.

Notice was served upon the owner to carry out the necessary structural alterations forthwith, with the requirements of which he immediately complied.

A second case, affecting one of the principal theatres in the city, was also dealt with. The Inspectors reported that an improvement in the means of ingress and egress from certain portions of the house was urgently required. The City Architect and City Engineer having examined the place, made a lengthy report to the Department upon the matter, and suggested amongst other recommendations that some of the exits be increased in width.

Notice was accordingly served upon the proprietor under Section 54 of the Dublin Corporation Act, 1890, and several works set forth in the Schedule thereto attached were forthwith carried out.

UNDERGROUND CONVENIENCES.

During the year two underground conveniences were constructed in the City, one in College-street and the other in Sackville-street. The accommodation provided in each consists of three water-closets, two wash-hand basins, and six-stall urinal. A charge of one penny is made for use of the water-closet, and another penny for the use of the wash-hand basin.

Admission to the water-closet is regulated by the penny-in-the-slot-lock.

The materials and construction of both conveniences are identical, being carried out from the design and specifications prepared by the City Engineer, Mr. Spencer Harty, upon whom they reflect the highest credit.

The shell or external walls, roof, &c., were constructed by the workmen of the Corporation, and the entire fittings were provided and fixed by Messrs. Doulton & Co., Lambeth.

The floor of both are at an average depth of about ten feet below the surface of the street, and is approached by a semi-circular granite staircase at both ends.

The dimensions over the entire, including both staircases, are 42 feet long by 15 feet wide.

The walls are covered with glazed enamelled bricks.

The urinal is divided into six stalls, which are fitted with semi-circular glazed earthenware backs and channel courses, and over which is set four-gallon syphon cistern discharging every fifteen minutes.

The water-closets are divided by 4½ inch white enamelled brick walls and are fitted with "Unitas' pedestal closets and three-gallon syphon cisterns.

The two wash-hand basins are laid in a marble slab, and fitted with all necessary brass fittings, with mirror fixed to wall at back of same. The entire floor is laid with polished "Terazzo," and the whole is covered in with a concrete roof, in which are inserted fourteen "Hayward's Prismatic Lights."

The entire cost in connection with their construction has reached £800 each.

They have been a long-felt want in the City, and that they have been a boon to the public and have been fully appreciated, has been amply testified to by the manner in which they have been utilized since their opening.

I sincerely trust that many more of them will be constructed throughout the City, and replace as rapidly as possible a large number of the public urinals in our streets and lanes.

It is also my desire that the erection of *chalets de necessite* suitable for females shall also, at no distant date, be numbered amongst the public works which the Corporation shall take in hands.

CORPORATION ARTISANS' DWELLINGS.

The Corporation Artisans' Dwellings were carefully supervised by Mr. Charles Verschoyle. At the close of 1896 there were 134 dwellings occupied in the Benburb-street dwellings, leaving unoccupied 10, viz., one shop and four apartments, recently let at 10s. a week, one at 4s., five at 2s., one at 1s. 9d., and two at 1s. 6d.

There were 476 persons in occupation—237 males and 239 females.

There were ten deaths—one woman, aged 37 years, from cancer; one man, aged 53, liver complaint; one boy, aged 17 years, consumption; one girl, aged 11 years, peritonitis; one, aged 6 years, diarrhœa, and one aged 13 months, pneumonia; one boy, aged 3 years and 6 months, spine disease; one, aged 2 years and 6 months, scarlatina (in hospital); one aged 6 months, convulsions, and one aged 2 years, whooping cough.

There were 23 births—viz., 9 males and 14 females.

The receipts from the tenements were £1,053 5s. 9d.; arrears, £1 3s.; bad debts, £1 1s.—the first for three years. The lodging-houses were availed of by 28,533 lodgers—viz., 26,147 males, 2,386 females; the receipts were £475 18s. 4d., including 7s. 4d. for baths. Total receipts from Benburb-street, £1,529 4s. 1d.

The Bow-lane dwellings are fully occupied and comprise 373 persons—191 males, and 182 females.

There were five deaths—one man, aged 65 years, general debility; one, aged 30 years, paralysis; one male child, aged 9 months, water on the brain; and two female children, aged respectively 3 months, and 1 year and 8 months, convulsions. There were 13 births—viz., 6 males and 7 females.

The receipts were, £657 19s.; arrears, nil; bad debts, nil.

The Blackhall-place tenements are fully occupied, and comprise 309 persons, 160 males and 149 females.

There were five deaths—viz., one man, aged 62 years, bronchitis; one aged 60, pneumonia (in hospital), and 3 male children, aged respectively 10 months, 5 weeks, and 2 weeks, convulsions. There were 15 births—viz., 7 males and 8 females.

The receipts were, £806 2s. 6d.; arrears, nil; bad debts, nil.

There are 79 dwellings in St. Joseph's-place occupied—the unoccupied one is in consequence of the death from scarlatina of the late tenant.

There were 13 deaths—viz., one man, aged 70 years, general debility; one man, aged 45 years, blood poisoning; one man, aged 35, scarlatina; one girl and two boys, aged respectively, 6 years, 1 year and 2 months, and 6 months, bronchitis; one boy, aged 12 months, convulsions; two boys, aged respectively 10 and 8 months, diarrhœa; two boys, aged respectively 4 and 5 years, and two girls, aged respectively 2 and 5 years, scarlatina.

There were 13 births—viz., 8 males and 5 females.

The receipts were £630 17s. 6d. There is 9s. arrears due, but that can be considered as a bad debt, the tenant being dead, as mentioned previously in report.

The total receipts for the year are:—

Benburb-street Tenements ...	£1,053	5	9
,, ,, Lodgings ...	475	18	4
Bow-lane Tenements ...	657	19	0
Blackhall-place ,, ...	806	2	6
St. Joseph's-place Tenements	630	17	6
Total,	£3,624	3	1

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

White's-lane Dwellings, St. Joseph's-place.

Receipts, Year 1896				Payments, Year 1896.						
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount lodged by Superintendent	648	13	6	Capital outlay, including Purchase Money of site	23,095	18	7			
Balance to Debit on account of Year 1896	603	2	0	Principal ...	403	0	0			
				Interest ...	658	7	2			
								1061	7	2
				Wages, Materials, Rates, &c. ...				190	8	4
	£1,251	15	6					£1251	15	6

Bow-lane Cottages.

Receipts, Year 1896.				Payments, Year 1896.						
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount lodged by Superintendent	670	7	6	Capital outlay, including Purchase Money of site	10,334	19	0			
Balance to Debit on Account of year 1896 ...	146	2	11	Principal ...	358	2	6			
				Interest ...	291	1	2			
								549	3	8
				Wages, Materials, Rates, &c. ...				267	6	9
	£816	10	5					£816	10	5

BLACKHALL-PLACE SCHEME.

RECEIPTS, YEAR 1896.	£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS, YEAR 1896	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount lodged by Superintendent	824	13	0	Capital Outlay	11,593	7	2			
				Wages, Rates, Requisites, &c. ...				420	2	5
				Balance to credit				404	10	7
	£824	13	0					£824	13	0
Loan money not received until December, 1896. First payment on Account of Principal with Interest made May 1897.										

BENBURB-STREET TENEMENTS AND LODGING HOUSES.

RECEIPTS, YEAR 1896.	£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS, YEAR 1896.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Tenements Account	1072	11	9	Capital outlay,	27,273	16	5			
Lodging Houses Account	484	8	4	WORKING EXPENSES— Wages of Staff, Materials, Gas, Rates, &c.				1052	17	3
Refund ...	0	5	5	LOAN ACCOUNT, £6,500—						
				Principal ...	£164	11	2			
	1557	5	6	Interest ...	181	17	3			
								346	8	5
Balance to Debit on account of year 1896	564	15	7	Dividend upon proportion Dublin Corporation 3¼ per cent Redeemable Stock				598	12	2
				Sinking Redeemable Stock ...				124	3	3
	£2122	1	1					£2122	1	1

RETURN OF SANITARY OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1896.

Inspections of	Tenement Houses	50844
Do.	Tenement Rooms	251947
Do.	Nightly Lodging Houses	1065
Do.	Bakeries	335
Do.	Slaughter-houses	3414
Do.	Workshops and Factories	1404
Do.	Shops	12436
Do.	Dairy Yards	3032
House Drains	constructed	460
Do.	repaired and cleansed	3182
Water-closets	constructed	225
Do.	cleansed	5323
Do.	repaired	3697
Dust-bins supplied		250
Dwellings repaired		7008
Dwellings cleansed		9304
Dwellings condemned and closed, being unfit for human habitation		48
Kitchen Dwellings condemned and closed		13
Dwellings reported to the City Engineer as being dangerous		143
Yards and External Premises cleansed		2571
Lanes and Alleys cleansed by private parties		181
Accumulations of Manure removed		675
Animals removed from Dwellings		7
Swine removed from Yards where kept offensively		551
Miscellaneous Nuisances abated		3895
Cases where Water was supplied to Tenement Houses		25
Sanitary Defects discovered		37905
Sanitary Defects remedied		37931
Notices to abate Nuisances served		10956
Prosecutions for Ordinary Sanitary Offences		1417
Convictions	do. do.	1410
Do.	for selling or being in possession of Unsound Meat	5

Convictions for selling Adulterated Food	6
Convictions for Breaches of Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act	7
Do. Breaches of Shop Hours Act ...	96
Do. for refusing to sell samples for analysis ...	4
Do. Breaches of Margarine Act ...	21
Do. Breaches of Building Bye-Laws ...	2
Do. Breaches of Bye-Laws *re* Cleansing of Footpaths	5
Convictions for Breach of Slaughterhouse Bye-Laws ...	1
Do. do. Notification of Infectious Disease Acts	3
Total Number of Convictions ...	1615
Reports received from Medical Sanitary Officers ...	527
Patients removed by Hospital Cabs	915
Removals for Disinfection by Vans	3781
Compulsory immediate interments of Bodies of Persons who died from Infective Diseases	5
Compulsory removals of Patients suffering from Infective Diseases to Hospital	25
Disinfecting Chamber used by Persons	2276
Number of Articles Disinfected	79924
Do. do. Washed	335
Infected Mattresses and Beds burned, their owners being compensated	859
Infected Dwellings inspected and cleansed ...	2297
Do. Chemically disinfected ...	1545

LIST OF HOUSES DETENANTED AND CLOSED DURING THE YEAR 1896.

House No.	Street	Month Closed	Number of Houses Closed in Street
41 and 42	Bride-street ...	Feb.	2
101	Brunswick-street, North ...	March.	1
23, rere of	Charles-st., Great (Stable Dwellings)	Feb.	1
9	Chestnut-place ...	Nov.	1
114, 115 & 116	Church-street ...	March	3
104	Cork-street ...	Sept.	1
13	Cumberland-street, North ...	Dec.	1
1, 2, 3, 4, 12 13, 14 & 15	Hackett's-court ..	April	8
46	Hill-street ...	Feb.	1
28	Jervis-street ...	June	1
4	Johnston's-court ...	May	1
60	Manor-street ...	Feb.	1
62	Moore-street ...	Nov.	1
7, 8, 9 and 10	Nerney's-court ...	Feb.	4
27, 28 and 29	Nicholas-street ...	Sept.	3
7	Ryder's-row ...	Sept.	1
1 to 16	Ward's Cottages, Church-street ...	Nov.	16
36	Whitefriar-street ...	Oct.	1
	Total ...		48

Total number of Houses Closed from 31st August, 1879, to 31st December, 1896—2,948.

LIST OF KITCHEN DWELLINGS UNFIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION CLOSED DURING THE YEAR 1896.

Number of House	Street	Number of Kitchens Closed
3	Benburb-street ...	1
15	Blackhall-street ...	1
68	Camden-street, Lower ...	1
16	Camden-street, Old ...	2
16	Cumberland-street, North ...	2
17	Gloucester-street, North, Upper ...	1
8	Hendrick-street ...	1
26	Mabbot-street ...	1
25	Moore-street ...	1
11	Tyrone-street, Upper ...	1
22	Usher's Island ...	1
	Total, ...	13

Number of Cellar Dwellings closed from 31st August, 1879, to 31st December, 1896—871.

FINES AND COSTS IMPOSED DURING THE YEAR 1896.

	£	s.	d.
Fines, Sanitary	103	19	0
Costs, do.	5	5	0
Do. do. where no fines were inflicted	74	19	0
Fines for Adulteration of Food, &c.	126	5	0
Do. Breaches of Margarine Act	54	10	0
Do. Refusal to sell samples	12	0	0
Do. Selling or being in Possession of Unsound Food	22	0	0
Do. Breaches of Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts	9	10	0
Costs for do. do. do. ...	0	14	0
Fines for do. Slaughter-house Bye-laws ...	1	10	0
Do. do. Notification Act	4	0	0
Costs for do. do.	2	2	0
Fines for do. Building Bye-laws	1	0	0
Costs for do. do.	1	5	0
Fines and Costs for Breaches of Bye-laws *re* Cleansing of Footways	0	16	0
	£419	15	0

Amounts Paid.

	£	s.	d.
Fines for Sanitary Offences	65	19	0
Costs do.	4	7	0
Do. do. where no Fines were Inflicted ...	74	0	10
Fines for Adulteration of Food, &c.	120	5	0
Do. Breaches of Margarine Act	50	15	0
Do. Refusal to sell samples for analysis ...	9	0	0
Do. Selling or being in possession of Unsound Food	18	10	0
Do. Breaches of Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts	2	6	8
Costs for do. do. do. ...	0	14	0
Fine for do. Notification Act	1	0	0
Costs for do. do.	2	2	0

	£	s.	d.
Fines and Costs for Breaches of Bye-laws *re* Cleansing of Footways	0	9	9
Fines and Costs for Breaches of Bye-laws *re* Building Bye-laws	2	5	0
	£351	14	3

AMOUNTS UNPAID OR REMITTED.

	£	s.	d.
Fines and Costs, Sanitary, remitted by Lord Lieutenant	7	4	0
Do. do. do. do. Magistrates	11	6	0
Do. do. do. Defendant absconded ...	20	8	0
do. do. where no fines were inflicted—Postage ...	0	0	2
do. do. do. remitted by Magistrates	0	2	0
do. do. went to Prison in default	0	10	0
do. do. not recoverable	0	6	0
Fines for Adulteration of Food, &c., remitted by Recorder	5	0	0
Do. do do. remitted by Lord Lieutenant ...	1	0	0
Do. Breaches of Margarine Act, remitted by Lord Lieutenant ...	3	15	0
Do. do. do. do. remitted by Recorder	3	0	0
Do. for Selling or being in Possession of Unsound Food, remitted by Recorder	3	10	0
Do for Breaches of Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act—Moiety retained by Police Authorities ...	7	3	4
Do. for Breach of Slaughterhouse Bye-laws, retained by Police Authorities	1	10	0
Do. for Breach of Notification Act, retained by Police Authorities	3	0	0
Do. for Breach of Bye-laws *re* Cleansing of Footways, retained by Police Authorities	0	3	9
Do. and Costs for Breach of Bye-laws *re* Cleansing of Footways, remitted by Magistrate	0	2	6
	£68	0	9

SUMMARY.

Total Amount Imposed		£419 15 0
Amount paid	£351 14 3	
Unpaid and Remitted	68 0 9	
	£419 15 0	

List of Owners of Houses who were Fined for the Insanitary State of their Premises during the Year 1896, and from whom the Penalties Imposed have been Received.

NAME	Premises Complained of	Fine			Costs		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Barlow, John	42 Townsend-street	0	10	0	0	2	0
Behan, J.E.	14 & 15 St. Vincent-street	5	0	0	0	2	0
Black, Eliza	22 Hammond-lane, Lodging-house	0	1	0	0	1	0
Boylan, Mary	3 Hammond-lane, Lodging-house	1	1	0		...	
Broughal, P.	13 Winetavern-street	0	10	0	0	2	0
Burke, Thomas	176 James's-street	0	10	0	0	2	0
Burrowes, Margaret	47 Gardiner-street, Lower	5	0	0		...	
Campbell, J.	11 Bedford-row	2	0	0	0	2	0
Carr, Henry	44 Dorset-street, Upper	1	0	0	0	2	0
Carroll, Patrick	41 and 42 Bride-street	0	5	0	0	2	0
Canning, John	19 Bride-street	0	10	0	0	2	0
Cashen, M.	24 Golden-lane	1	0	0	0	2	0
Cassidy, B. J.	9 Loftus-lane	1	0	0	0	2	0
Corcoran, Joseph	33 & 34 Blackpitts	1	0	0	0	2	0
Do.	Do.	2	0	0	0	2	0
Davis, Richard	4 Grant's-row	0	5	0	0	2	0
Ferguson, R. A.	2 Fitzwilliam-place	1	0	0	0	2	0
Fitzsimons, J.	7 & 8 Bridgefoot-street	1	0	0	0	2	0
Foster, William	40 Bride-street	1	0	0	0	2	0
Hannify, Edward	29 Bride's-alley	1	0	0	0	2	0
Hartnett, Charles	31 High-street	1	0	0	0	2	0
Henry, Thomas	98 Church-st., Up., Lodging-houses	0	1	0	0	1	0
Hughes, Thomas	Henrietta Buildings	2	0	0	0	2	0
Johnstone, Robert	19 Summerhill	1	0	0	0	2	0
Do.	20 Summerhill	1	0	0	0	2	0
Kavanagh, Thomas	Rutland-lane	0	10	0	0	2	0
Kinsella, Patrick	21 Grattan-court	0	5	0	0	2	0
M'Clean, John	9 Chestnut-place	0	5	0	0	2	0
M'Donnell, Patrick	6, 7 and 8 Kelly's-row	1	0	0	0	2	0
Mooney, Mary	192 Great Britain-street	1	0	0	0	2	0
Moore, John	3 Chatham-row	0	10	0	0	2	0
Morgan, James	9 and 10 Mark's-lane	1	0	0	0	2	0
O'Dea, P. F.	101 Townsend-street	0	10	0	0	2	0
Oldham, Anne	37 Grafton-street	0	10	0	0	2	0
O'Neill, Pauline	1 to 4 Nash's-court	0	10	0	0	2	0
O'Sullivan, Timothy	20 and 21 Hendrick-street	10	0	0		...	
Do.	Do.	10	0	0	0	2	0
Power, David	18 and 19 Bridge-street, Upper	0	5	0	0	2	0
Prendergast, John	125 to 127 Gloucester-street, and 18 Gloucester-place, Lower	2	0	0	0	2	0
Rainsford, George	26 Wellington-street, Upper	2	0	0	0	2	0
Ryan, James	39 James's-street	0	5	0	0	2	0
Do.	Ryan's Buildings	0	10	0	0	2	0
Smyth, Mary Anne	19 Bridge-street, Upper	0	1	0	0	1	0
Swaine, Anne	173 Church-street, Lodging-house	0	5	0	0	2	0
Taylor, Henry	7 to 10 Williams'-place	2	0	0	0	2	0
Wall, Martha	22 Brabazon-street	1	0	0	0	2	0
West, Hubert C.	8 College-street	0	10	0	0	2	0
Wyles, Thomas	19 Ashe-street	0	10	0	0	2	0
	Totals	65	19	0	4	7	0

During the year 1896 the following Persons were Fined under the Provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1873-1886.

Name	Place	Fine			Costs		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cavey, Bridget ...	48 New-street ...	1	0	0	0	2	0
Cavey, Bridget ...	do. ...	0	10	0	0	2	0
Doyle, Martin ...	33 Williams'-place ...	2	0	0	0	2	0
Kavanagh, Patrick ...	Marshalsea-lane ...	1	0	0	0	2	0
Keyes, Robert ..	Baggot House, S. C. Road ...	1	0	0	0	2	0
Kinsella, Thomas ...	Rere of 142 Thomas-street ...	1	0	0	0	2	0
Murphy, John ...	61 Synge-street ...	3	0	0	0	2	0
	Totals	9	10	0	0	14	0

James Nolan, for keeping his slaughter-house in Blackpitts in an unsanitary state, was fined £1 10s.

The following Persons were Fined during the year 1896 for Breaches of Notification Act, 1889.

Name	Address	Offence	Fine			Costs		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Hall, William ...	69 Meath-street ...	Failing to notify case of infectious disease in Dairy	1	0	0	...		
McClusky, Edward ...	...	Not disinfecting cab after removal of infectious case	1	0	0	...		
O'Finnigan, Dr. J. A.	32 Thomas-street ...	Failing to notify case of infectious disease	2	0	0	2	2	0
		Totals ...	4	0	0	2	2	0

Estimated Expenditure of the Public Health Committee's Improvement Fund Sanitary Account, for the year to end 31st December, 1897, together with the Estimates for the year 1896, and the Expenditure (Estimated) chargeable against same.

	Estimates, 1897			Estimates, 1896			Expenditure, 1896		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salaries Account :—									
Superintendent Medical Officer	1000	0	0	1000	0	0	1000	0	0
Consulting Sanitary Officer	150	0	0	150	0	0	150	0	0
Sanitary Engineer	125	0	0	163	16	0	109	4	0
Clerical Assistant	83	0	0	91	0	0	78	0	0
Do. (Accountant's Office)	78	0	0	78	0	0	78	0	0
Do. (Proportion of Salary)		...		6	10	0		...	
Statistical Clerk	78	0	0	78	0	0	78	0	0
Proportion of Law Agent's Salary, and Assistants' Expenses ...	250	0	0	230	0	0	302	0	0
Wages of Office Attendant	78	0	0	78	0	0	78	0	0
	1842	0	0	1875	6	0	1873	4	0
Sanitary Staff :—									
One Inspector	163	0	0	163	0	0	163	0	0
Two Sergeants and Five Constables	684	7	4	684	7	4	684	7	4
Twenty-two Civilians	1417	0	0	1200	0	0	1592	0	0
Sanitary Plumber	104	0	0	104	0	0	104	0	0
Registrar of Tenement Houses, &c.	65	0	0	65	0	0	66	0	0
Inspector of Slaughter Houses	65	0	0	65	0	0	65	0	0
Messengers' Wages	84	10	0		...		84	10	0
Clothing of Sanitary Staff	200	0	0	155	0	0	157	18	3
One Inspector and Officer for Inspection Destitute Children and Lunatics	78	0	0		...			...	
	2860	17	4	2436	7	4	2916	15	7
Poundage on Fines, &c., Account :—									
Poundage on Sanitary Fines	20	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0
Medical Certificates for Compulsory Interments and Attendance at Court	20	0	0	20	0	0	5	0	0
Fees to Registrars of Burial Grounds	100	0	0	100	0	0	90	0	0
	140	0	0	140	0	0	115	0	0
Disinfection, Removal of Patients to Hospital :—									
Proportion of Rent, Depot	20	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0
Rent of Coach-house and Stable	13	0	0	13	0	0	13	0	0
Temporary Extra Stable Accommodation	52	0	0	52	0	0	52	0	0
Compensation for Infected Bedding, Clothing, &c., destroyed ...	200	0	0	150	0	0	138	0	0
Maintenance and Fuel, exclusive of Gas Fuel	60	0	0	80	0	0	64	0	0
Maintenance of Disinfecting Apparatus	40	0	0	50	0	0	115	0	0
Chemicals and Disinfectants	70	0	0		...			...	
Gas	30	0	0	30	0	0	36	0	0
Salary of Superintendent	184	0	0	184	0	0	184	0	0
Wages of Staff, Disinfectors, Drivers of Vans and Ambulances, Limewashers, Charwomen, &c.	1400	0	0	1284	0	0	1592	0	0
Maintenance of Ambulances and Vans	50	0	0	50	0	0	46	0	0
Forage, Shoeing, Veterinary Services	320	0	0	320	0	0	250	0	0
Clothing of Men	26	0	0	26	0	0	37	1	0
Proportion of Cost of Telephone	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0
Horse Hire, Purchase of Horses	40	0	0	100	0	0	109	10	0
Sundries, Repairs, &c.	25	0	0	25	0	0	30	0	0
	2536	0	0	2390	0	0	2692	11	0
Morgue Account :—									
Burials	150	0	0		...				
Proportion of Expenses and Maintenance	150	0	0	150	0	0	135	0	0
Horse, Hearse and Harness	100	0	0		...			...	
	400	0	0	150	0	0	135	0	0
Carried forward, £	7778	17	4	6991	13	4	7732	10	7

Estimated Expenditure of the Public Health Committee's Improvement Fund Sanitary Account, for the year to end 31st December, 1897, together with the Estimates for the year 1896, and the Expenditure (Estimated) chargeable against same.

	Estimates, 1897			Estimates, 1896			Expenditure, 1896		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward,	7778	17	4	6991	13	4	7732	10	7
Laboratory and Food and Drugs Department:—									
Laboratory Assistants ...	120	0	0	120	0	0	120	0	0
Expenses of Inspectors, and Purchase of Articles, &c.	10	0	0	10	0	0	8	12	0
Expenses *re* Confiscation of Unsound Food, &c.	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0
Laboratory Attendant	57	4	0	...			52	0	0
Maintenance of Laboratory	20	0	0	..			9	16	0
	212	4	0	135	0	0	195	8	0
Sanitary Office and Office of Superintendent of Disinfection and Laboratory:—									
Rent of Premises, Rates and Taxes	42	0	0	40	0	0	40	18	6
,, Telephone	10	0	0	10	0	0	7	13	0
Alterations, Painting, Gas, Repairs, &c.	50	0	0	30	0	0	40	0	0
Dusters, Brushes, &c.	10	0	0	..			...		
	112	0	0	80	0	0	88	11	6
Building Surveyors:—									
Proportion of Salaries of Walter Butler and D. J. Walsh ..	260	0	0	253	6	8	244	18	0
Cleansing Liffey Foreshores	100	0	0	100	0	0	...		
Baths and Wash-houses:—									
Salaries and Wages	650	0	0	620	0	0	650	0	0
Fuel	325	0	0	320	0	0	300	0	0
Disinfectants, Soap, Soda, &c.	18	0	0	18	0	0	12	0	0
Repairs, &c.	60	0	0	60	0	0	80	0	0
Stationery, &c.	20	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0
Gas	80	0	0	80	0	0	89	0	0
Insurance	20	0	0	20	0	0	15	2	5
Rates and Taxes	47	0	0	47	0	0	47	10	0
Sundries	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0
Bathing Dresses, Towels, &c.	93	0	0	93	0	0			
Sweeping Boiler Flues	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0
Payment for Checking Accounts	13	0	0	13	0	0	13	0	0
Hot Water Apparatus, &c.	10	0	0	..			...		
Structural Alterations	100	0	0	..			100	0	0
	1452	0	0	1307	0	0	1342	12	5
Urinals, and New Lavatories, Repairs, Painting, &c.	150	0	0	150	0	0	130	0	0
Wages of Caretaker at Lavatory				52	0	0	52	0	0
	150	0	0	202	0	0	182	0	0
Carried forward, £	10065	1	4	9069	0	0	9786	0	6

Estimated Expenditure of the Public Health Committee's Improvement Fund Sanitary Account, for the year to end 31st December, 1897, together with the Estimates for the year 1896, and the Expenditure (Estimated) chargeable against same.

	Estimates, 1897	Estimates, 1896	Expenditure, 1896
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward, £	10065 1 4	9069 0 0	9786 0 6
Underground Conveniences :—			
Three Attendants	156 0 0	104 0 0	..
Uniforms	15 0 0	...	...
Maintenance	20 0 0	...	...
Gas	50 0 0	...	...
	241 0 0	104 0 0	...
Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act :—			
Registrar of Dairies and Dairy Yards ...	91 0 0	91 0 0	91 0 0
Two Inspectors	...	143 0 0	...
One Inspector	78 0 0		78 0 0
Assistant Inspector	...	65 0 0	32 10 0
Stationery, Books, Advertising, &c.	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
	174 0 0	304 0 0	206 10 0
Advertising, Printing, Stationery, &c.	400 0 0	400 0 0	800 0 0
Expenses *re* Notification of Infectious Diseases	300 0 0	300 0 0	320 0 0
Pleasure Grounds :—			
Christ Church Precinct	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
St Mary's Graveyard	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
Queen's-square	110 0 0	100 0 0	155 9 5
Hill-street ...	90 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0
St. Audoen's	70 0 0	52 0 0	50 0 0
	370 0 0	327 0 0	380 9 5
Shop Hours' Act Account :—			
Salaries of Inspectors	174 0 0	174 0 0	174 0 0
Stationery	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
	179 0 0	179 0 0	179 0 0
Bill Posting	15 0 0	26 0 0	27 3 4
Scrivenery	36 0 0	24 0 0	34 14 8
Examination of Underground Wells	10 0 0	60 0 0	10 0 0
Salaries of Inspectors of Theatres	48 0 0	48 0 0	48 0 0
Carried forward, £	11838 1 4	10841 0 0	11791 17 11

Estimated Expenditure of the Public Health Committee's Improvement Fund Sanitary Account, for the year to end 31st December, 1897, together with the Estimates for the year 1896, and the Expenditure (Estimated) chargeable against same.

	Estimates, 1897			Estimates, 1896			Expenditure, 1896		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward,	11838	1	4	10841	0	0	11791	17	11
Sanitary Summonses Account	80	0	0	80	0	0	80	0	0
Burial Board Account—									
Wages, Caretaker, Capuchin Cemetery	13	0	0	13	0	0	13	0	0
Repairs	25	0	0	..			..		
	38	0	0	13	0	0	13	0	0
Port Hospital Ship Account—									
Proportion of Expenses and Maintenance	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0
Contingencies	..			300	0	0	300	0	0
Dublin Corporation Consolidated Loans Fund—									
Contribution for Sinking Fund	912	19	9	912	19	9	912	19	9
Do. Dividends	4401	14	7	4401	14	7	4401	14	7
	5314	14	4	5314	14	4	5314	14	4
Principal and Interest on Loans—									
Principal	3031	14	6	2196	2	6	1297	9	2
Interest	3130	12	10	2545	4	9	1488	16	4
	6162	7	4	4741	7	3	2786	5	6
Proportion of Stamp Duty on Stock	67	14	6	67	14	6	67	14	6
Gross	23600	17	6	21457	16	1	20453	12	3
Estimated Income for 1897—									
Recoupment by Local Government Board on account of Salaries	1090	4	2	899	3	8	1090	4	2
Ditto, Grand Jury Fund—Services of Sanitary Officers *re* Committals to Industrial Schools	52	0	0	52	0	0	52	0	0
Grand Jury Presentment *re* Morgue	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0
Proportion of Government Bounty	1100	0	0	1100	0	0	2065	16	3
Proportion of Probate Duty Grant	250	0	0	250	0	0	238	18	8
Receipts from Baths and Wash-houses	1250	0	0	1220	0	0	1210	0	0
Receipts from Disinfection of Bedding, &c.	10	0	0	15	0	0	15	0	0
Receipts from Fines	250	0	0	200	0	0	314	12	8
Receipts from Private Improvement Expenses	80	0	0	145	17	4	80	0	0
Receipts from Sanitary Summonses	80	0	0	80	0	0	83	13	6
Amount to be transferred from the Dwellings' House Improvement Fund in relief of Contributions for Dividend on Stock and Principal and Interest on Loans	500	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0
Carried forward, £	4862	4	2	4562	1	0	5750	5	3
Carried forward, £	23600	17	6	21457	16	1	20453	12	3

Estimated Expenditure of the Public Health Committee's Improvement Fund Sanitary Account, for the year to end 31st December, 1897, together with the Estimates for the year 1896, and the Expenditure (Estimated) chargeable against same.

	Estimates, 1897			Estimates, 1896			Expenditure, 1896		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward,	23600	17	6	21457	16	1	20453	12	3
Brought forward,	4862	4	2	4562	1	0	5750	5	3
Deduct Excess of Debits over Credits Estimates, 1896	...			2184	17	10	4052	9	2
Add Credits Account Estimates, 1896	324	16	9	...			...		
Income	5187	0	11	2377	3	2	1697	16	1
Net	18413	16	7	19080	12	11	18755	16	2
Loss in Collection, 5 per cent.	...			945	10	6			
Cost of Collection, 2½ per cent.	...			496	8	0			
Loss in Collection, 3 per cent.	552	8	3						
Cost of Collection, 2½ per cent.	474	3	2						
	19440	8	0	20522	11	5			

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE'S IMPROVEMENT FUND SANITARY ACCOUNT, FOR YEAR TO END 31ST DECEMBER, 1896.

STATEMENT OF SAVINGS AND EXCESS EXPENDITURE (ESTIMATED)	Credit Balance			Debit Balance		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salaries, &c., Account	2	2	0	...		
Sanitary Staff	...			480	8	3
Poundage on Fines	25	0	0	...		
Disinfection Account	...			302	11	0
Morgue	15	0	0	...		
Laboratory and Food and Drugs Department	..			60	8	0
Sanitary Office and Office of Superintendent of Disinfection	...			8	11	6
Building Surveyors	8	8	8	...		
Cleansing Liffey Foreshores	100	0	0	...		
Baths and Wash-houses	...			35	12	5
Urinals and New Lavatories	20	0	0	..		
Underground Conveniences	104	0	0	...		
Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act	97	10	0			
Advertising, Printing, Stationery, &c.	...			400	0	0
Notification, Infectious Diseases	...			20	0	0
Pleasure Grounds	...			53	9	5
Bill Posting	...			1	3	4
Scrivenery	...			10	14	8
Examination of Underground Wells	50	0	0	...		
Principal and Interest on Loans	1955	1	9	...		
	2377	2	5	1372	18	7
Deduct Debit above	1372	18	7			
£	1004	3	10			

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE'S IMPROVEMENT FUND SANITARY ACCOUNT, FOR YEAR TO END 31ST DECEMBER, 1896.

STATEMENT OF BALANCES (ESTIMATED) ON INCOME ACCOUNT			Debit Balance	Credit Balance
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Recoupment by Local Government Board			...	191 0 6
Proportion of Government Bounty			...	965 16 3
Proportion of Probate Duty Grant			11 1 4	..
Receipts from Baths and Wash-houses			10 0 0	..
Do. Fines			..	114 12 8
Do. Private Improvement Expenses			65 17 4	..
Do. Sanitary Summonses			...	3 13 6
Amount included in Balance Sheet, year 1895, for Private Improvement Expenses		£2758 16 9		
Deduct Amount Estimated to be received in 1896	£80 0 0			
Deduct Amount Estimated to be received in 1897	80 0 0	160 0 0	2598 16 9	
			2685 15 5	1275 2 11
Estimated Debit Balance charged against Estimates, 1896		£ 17 10		
Balance to Debit as per Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1895		1453 12 5	...	731 5 5
Add Credit Balance, as per Contra			...	1004 3 10
				3010 12 2
Less Debit Balance as above			...	2685 15 5
Total Credit Balance brought to relief of Estimates, year 1897			£	324 16 9

TABLE OF LOANS, PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1896

Committee	Purpose of Loan	Amount of Loan sanctioned	Loans not yet sanctioned and Proposed New Loans	Number of Years for Repayment	Rate of Interest per Cent
		£ s d.	£ s. d.		
PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE'S ESTIMATES	Mortgage No. 340, Purchase of Interests, Mullinahack Scheme	7200 0 0	..	50	4
	Mortgage No. 339, Works, ditto	1500 0 0	..	20	3½
	Mortgage No. 332, Sewer Works	4400 0 0	..	20	3½
	Mortgage No. 241, Works, New Street to Swivel bridge .. .. £3000 0 0 Less Amount abandoned .. 331 5 7	2668 14 5	..	20	3½
	Mortgage No. 346, Benburb-street Dwellings ..	6500 0 0	..	39½	3⅜
	Mortgage No. 343, for Pleasure Ground, Queen's-square .. .. £1600 0 0 Less Amount abandoned .. 150 0 0	1450 0 0	..	20	3½
	Mortgage No. 345, Bow-lane Scheme	10325 0 0	..	40	3⅜
	Mortgage No. 354, Pumping Station, Forbes-street	4000 0 0	..	30	3½
	Mortgage No. 378, Blackhall-street Scheme ..	12000 0 0	..	40	3⅜
	Mortgage No. 371, Works, White's-lane Scheme ..	12000 0 0	..	50	3½
	Mortgage No. 363, Purchase of Interests, White's-lane Scheme	5000 0 0	..	50	3½
	Mortgage No. 370, ditto	5000 0 0	..	50	3½
	Mortgage No. 379, Underground Conveniences ..	1200 0 0	..	30	3½
	Mortgage No. 380, Sewers	5000 0 0	..	30	3½
	Mortgage No. 381, Bride's-alley Scheme, Purchase of Interests	30000 0 0	..	50	3½
	Mortgage No. 382, Bride's-alley Scheme Works ..	33000 0 0	..	30	3½
	Mortgage No. 393, Private Improvement Expenses..	1150 0 0	..	5	3½
	Mortgage No. 390 do. Nth. Richmond-st.	273 0 0	..	5	3½
	Mortgage No. 390 do. Lorne and Eblana terraces ..	205 0 0	..	5	3½
	Mortgage No. 390 do. Sherrard-street ...	500 0 0	.	5	3½
	Mortgage No. 388, Erection of a Mortuary ..	200 0 0	..	20	3½
	Mortgage No. 391, Roads and Sewers, White's-lane	3500 0 0	...	12	3⅛
	Mortgage No. 389, Increased Accommodation, Disinfecting Station	2000 0 0	..	30	3½
	Mortgage No. , Refuge for persons whose Dwellings are being disinfected	500 0 0	..	30	3½
		149571 14 5	..	..	..

HARGEABLE TO IMPROVEMENT RATE, &c.—*continued.*

mount of Loan received	Amount of Loan discharged out of Rates and out of Stock Capital Account	Balances of Loans remaining due on account of Money received: On Account of Loans stated in the II Schedule to Loans Act, 1889	Balances of Loans remaining due on account of Money received: On Account of Loans received since 31st Dec., 1888	Amount of Loans required: Before 1st May 1898	Amount of Loans required: After 1st May 1898	Instalments Payable in 1898: For Principal	Instalments Payable in 1898: For Interest	Total for Principal and Interest	Totals
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
7200 0 0	6144 0 0	..	1056 0 0	..	..	24 0 0	41 19 10	65 19 10	
1500 0 0	450 0 0	..	1050 0 0	..	..	75 0 0	36 1 11	111 1 11	
4400 0 0	4150 0 0	..	250 0 0	..	..	20 0 0	8 11 6	28 11 6	
2668 14 5	1707 3	.	961 13 2	..	..	76 18 10	32 19 10	109 18 8	
6500 0 0	1234 3 9	..	5265 16 3	..	..	164 11 2	176 6 8	340 17 10	
1450 0 0	510 0 0	..	940 0 0	.	..	72 10 0	3	104 15 4	
10325 0 0	1894 7 6	..	8430 12 6	..	..	258 2 6	282 7 1	540 9 7	
4000 0 0	533 6 8	..	3466 13 4	..	..	133 6 8	120 3 4	253 10 0	
..	..	..	..	12000 0 0	..	300 0 0	402 9 5	702 9 5	
11300 0 0	293 0 0	..	11007 0 0	700 0 0	..	240 0 0	407 12 10	647 12 10	
5000 0 0	640 0 0	..	4360 0 0	..	..	100 0 0	151 12 1	251 14 6	
5000 0 0	150 0 0	..	4850 0 0	..	..	100 0 0	168 17 6	268 17 6	
700 0 0	11 13 4	..	688 6 8	500 0 0	..	40 0 0	41 4 10	81 4 10	
3500 0 0	58 6 8	..	3441 13 4	1500 0 0	..	166 13 4	171 10 0	338 3 4	
..	..	..	..	15000 0 0	15000 0 0	450 0 0	784 17 6	1234 17 6	
.	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	
..	..	..	..	1150 0 0	..	230 0 0	38 4 9	268 4 9	
..	..	..	..	273 0 0	..	54 12 0	9 1 7	63 13 7	
..	..	..	..	205 0 0	..	41 0 0	6 16 4	47 16 4	
..	..	..	..	500 0 0	..	100 0 0	16 12 6	116 12 6	
..	..	..	..	200 0 0	..	10 0 0	6 18 3	16 18 3	
..	..	..	..	3500 0 0	..	291 13 4	107 1 11	398 15 3	
..	..	..	.	2000 0 0	..	66 13 4	69 8 4	136 1 8	
..	..	..	..	500 0 0	..	16 13 4	17 7 1	34 0 5	
63543 14 5	17775 19 2	..	45767 15 3	38028 0 0	15000 0 0	3031 14 6	3130 12 10	6162 7 4	
									6162 7 4

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE—SEWER DEPARTMENT.

Estimated Expenditure for the year to end 31st December, 1897, together with Estimates for the year 1896, and the Expenditure (Estimated) chargeable against same

NORTH SEWERS	Estimates, 1897			Estimates, 1896			Estimated Expenditure, 1896		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Maintenance of Sewers	2400	0	0	2300	0	0	2287	0	0
New Works	519	15	0	207	0	0	316	2	8
Repairs of Street Openings	350	0	0	300	0	0	336	0	0
Implements and Sundries	200	0	0	100	0	0	145	0	0
Pumping Station, East Road	380	0	0	350	0	0	374	0	0
	3849	15	0	3257	0	0	3458	2	8
Contingencies	192	5	0	163	0	0	..		
	4042	0	0	3420	0	0	3458	2	8
Salaries and Compensations	460	0	0	500	0	0	450	0	0
Provision for Salaries and Wages in connection with Examination of Sewers and Drains	300	0	0	300	0	0	300	0	0
Rents and Proportion of Rents	20	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0
Proportion of General Account, Stationery, &c.	25	0	0	25	0	0	25	0	0
	4847	0	0	4265	0	0	4253	2	8
Credit Estimated Amount of Government Bounty in lieu of Rates, for year 1897	280	0	0	240	0	0	448	6	3
	4567	0	0	4025	0	0	3804	16	5
Estimated Debits over Credits Account, year 1895	..			96	3	9			
				4121	3	9			
Balance to Credit, as per Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1895 ..	..			..			193	13	11
	4567	3	0				3611	2	6
Estimated Credits over Debits Account, year 1896	510	1	3						
	4056	18	9						
Loss in Collection, 5 per cent.	..			206	1	2			
Cost of Collection, 2½ per cent.	..			108	3	8			
Loss in Collection, 3 per cent.	121	14	2						
Cost of Collection, 2½ per cent.	104	9	4						
	4283	2	3	4435	8	7			

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE—SEWER DEPARTMENT.

Estimated Expenditure for the year to end 31st December, 1897, together with Estimates for year 1896, and the Expenditure (Estimated) chargeable against same.

SOUTH SEWERS.	Estimates, 1897			Estimates, 1896			Estimated Expenditure 1896		
	£	s.	d.	£	s,	d	£	s.	d.
Maintenance of Sewers	2400	0	0	2500	0	0	2396	0	0
New Works	748	15	0	225	0	0	782	1	9
Repairs of Street Openings	380	0	0	360	0	0	391	0	0
Implements and Sundries	200	0	0	100	0	0	242	0	0
Pumping Station, Forbes-street	370	0	0	425	0	0	354	0	0
	4098	15	0	3610	0	0	4165	1	9
Contingencies	204	5	0	180	0	0	...		
	4303	0	0	3790	0	0	4165	1	9
Salariès and Compensations	560	0	0	600	0	0	540	0	0
Provision for Salaries and Wages in connection with Examinations Sewers and Drains	300	0	0	300	0	0	300	0	0
Rents and Proportions of Rents	50	0	0	50	0	0	50	0	0
Proportion of General Account, Stationery, &c.	25	0	0	25	0	0	25	0	0
	5238	0	0	4765	0	0	5080	1	9
Credit Estimated Amount of Government Bounty in lieu of Rates, for year 1897	330	0	0	130	0	0	379	0	7
	4908	0	0	4635	0	0	4701	1	2
Estimated Debits over Credits Account, year 1895	..			293	6	9	511	8	1
				4928	6	9	5212	9	3
Estimated Debits over Credits Account, year 1896	284	2	6						
	5192	2	6	4928	6	9	5212	9	3
Loss in Collection, 5 per cent.	...			246	8	4			
Cost of Collection 2½ per cent.	...			129	7	4			
Loss in Collection, 3 per cent.	155	15	3						
Cost of Collection, 2½ per cent.	133	13	11						
	5481	11	8	5304	2	5			

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE—SEWER DEPARTMENT.

ESTIMATES FOR YEAR TO END 31st DECEMBER, 1897.

Savings and Excess Expenditure, Account Estimates, year to 31st December, 1896	Cr.			Dr.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
NORTH SEWERS.						
Maintenance of Sewers	13	0	0			
New Works	..			109	2	8
Repairs of Openings	..			36	0	0
Implements and Sundries	..			45	0	0
Pumping Station, East-road	..			24	0	0
Contingencies	163	0	0			
Salaries	50	0	0			
Government Bounty in lieu of Rates	208	6	3			
Estimated Debit Account, year 1895	96	3	9			
Balance to Credit, as per Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1895	193	13	11			
	724	3	11	214	2	8
Deduct Debits	214	2	8			
Amount brought to credit of Estimates year 1897 £	510	1	3			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SOUTH SEWERS.						
Maintenance of Sewers	104	0	0			
New Works	..			557	1	9
Repairs of Openings	..			31	0	0
Implements and Sundries	..			142	0	0
Pumping Station, Forbes-street	71	0	0			
Contingencies	180	0	0			
Salaries	60	0	0			
Government Bounty in lieu of Rates	249	0	7			
Excess of Debits over Credits Accounts, 1895	..			218	1	4
	664	0	7	948	3	1
Deduct Debits	..			664	0	7
Amount brought to debit of Estimates year 1897 £	.. £			284	2	6

THIRTY-FIFTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

SIR CHARLES A. CAMERON,

PUBLIC ANALYST FOR THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

FOR THE YEAR 1896.

During the year ended on the 31st December, 1896, the following articles were collected for analysis by the Inspectors of Food :—

Inspector T. Lyons.

Articles.	Number.
Butter	48
Milk	141
Whiskey	16
Linseed Meal	7
Buttermilk	6
Total ...	218

INSPECTOR J. J. KANE.

Articles.	Number.
Butter	24
Milk	204
Buttermilk	55
Whiskey	36
Drugs	2
Total ...	339

INSPECTOR J. HICKEY.

Articles.	Number.
Milk	251
Butter	21
Buttermilk	33
Total ...	305

For Weights and Measures Office, seven specimens of burning oil were tested for flashing point.

For the Guardians of the South Dublin Union there were analysed—

Articles.	Number.
Milk	29
Drugs	9
Waters	2
Total ...	40

For the Guardians of the North Dublin Union, there were analysed—

Milk	63	Specimens.
Butter	2	do.

For the House of Industry Hospitals—

Milk	2 Specimens.

For Mercer's Hospital—

Milk	2 Specimens.

For Sir A. Reed, R.I.C. Office, Dublin Castle—

Milk	1 Specimen.

For Private Persons—

Milk	4 Specimens.
Buttermilk	1 Specimen.

Of the butter samples collected by Inspector Lyons, 11 were adulterated; of the milk, 10; of the whiskey, 3; of the linseed meal, 2; and of the buttermilk, 2. The other articles were found to be pure.

Of the butter samples collected by Inspector Kane, 11 were adulterated; of the milk, 15; of the buttermilk, 14; and of the whiskey, 7.

Of the milk samples analysed for Inspector Hickey, 12 were adulterated; of the butter, 2; and of the buttermilk, 4.

Thirteen of the specimens of milk analysed for the Guardians of the South Dublin Union were adulterated.

Of the specimens of milk analysed for the Guardians of the North Dublin Union, 7 were adulterated.

Both specimens of milk analysed for the House of Industry Hospitals were adulterated.

One of the milks analysed for Mercer's Hospital was adulterated.

The milk analysed for Sir A. Reed, R.I.C. Office, Dublin Castle, was adulterated.

Of the milks and buttermilk analysed for private persons, 4 were adulterated.

EXTENT OF ADULTERATION.

Of the specimens of milk, 1 was adulterated with 4·9 per cent. of water; 1 with 6 per cent.; 2 with 6·25 per cent.; 1 with 7·5 per cent.; 3 with 8 per cent.; 1 with 8·9 per cent.; 2 with 9 per cent.; 5 with 10 per cent.; 1 with 11 per cent.; 1 with 11·8 per cent.; 1 with 12 per cent.; 3 with 13 per cent.; 3 with 14 per cent.; 3 with 15 per cent.; 6 with 16 per cent.; 2 with 18 per cent.; 1 with 19 per cent.; 3 with 20 per cent.; 2 with 25 per cent.; 2 with 30 per cent.; 1 with 37 per cent.; 1 with 40 per cent.; 1 with 43 per cent.; and 1 with 44 per cent. In addition to the added water, 6 of the above were adulterated with 1·5, 1·5, 1·5, 2, 2 and 3 per cent. of starchy matter respectively.

Fifteen specimens were deprived of their fats as follows:—

Four were deprived of 18 per cent.; 1 of 22 per cent.; 3 of 25 per cent.; 1 of 29 per cent.; 1 of 40 per cent.; 1 of 59 per cent.; 2 of 62 per cent.; and 1 of 74 per cent.

One specimen was adulterated with a small amount of starch.

Of the specimens of buttermilk, 1 was adulterated with 10 per cent. of added water, exclusive of 25 per cent. allowed for churning purposes; 3 with 12 per cent.; 2 with 15 per cent.; 1 with 17 per cent.; 1 with 18 per cent.; 2 with 20 per cent.; 1 with 22 per cent.; 1 with 28 per cent.; 1 with 30 per cent.; 1 with 35 per cent.; 3 with 37 per cent.; 1 with 45 per cent.; 1 with 53 per cent.; 1 with 70 per cent.; and 1 with 77 per cent.

Of the specimens of butter, 8 were adulterated with margarine as follows :--

One with 55 per cent.; 3 with 60 per cent.; and 4 with 75 per cent. Sixteen specimens were composed almost entirely of fats foreign to butter, *i.e.*, were margarine.

Ten specimens of whiskey were adulterated with the following amounts of water :—2·67 per cent,; 3·74 per cent.; 4 per cent.; 4·25 per cent.; 5·33 per cent.; 6·57 per cent.; 8 per cent.; 11·6 per cent.; 20 per cent.; and 29·33 per cent.

Two of the linseed meal specimens were adulterated with 10 per cent. of farinaceous matter respectively; they were also deprived of part of their oil.

ARTICLES ANALYSED IN 1896.

Articles.	Number.	Pure.	Adulterated.
Milk ...	697	632	65
Butter ...	113	89	24
Buttermilk ...	95	74	21
Whiskey ..	52	42	10
Drugs ...	11	11	—
Linseed Meal ...	7	5	2
*Water ...	20	—	—
†Petroleum ...	5	—	—
Coal ...	5	—	—
Total,	1005	853	122

* For purity. † To determine "flashing point."

During the year 1896, the following were, under the Provisions of the "Sale of Food and Drugs and Margarine Acts," successfully Prosecuted by Inspector John Hickey.

Name	Address	Article	Adulterated with per cent. of water	Fine		
				£	s.	d.
Alpin, Esther ...	19 Clonliffe-avenue	Buttermilk	50	2	0	0
Anderson, M. ...	131 Townsend-st. ...	New Milk	15	1	0	0
Clinch, Thomas ...	130 Francis-st. ...	do.	18	1	0	0
Cogan & Doyle ...	45 Talbot-street ...	Breach of Margarine Act	...	5	0	0
Donnelly, Mary ...	21 Merchants'-quay	New Milk	25	2	0	0
Finegan, John ...	208 Gt. Britain-st.	do.	20	1	0	0
Fox, Owen ...	16 Mountjoy-st. ...	Breach of Margarine Act	...	5	0	0
Guist, Johanna ...	111 Nth. King-st....	Buttermilk	18	0	10	0
Jordan, Joseph ...	19 Marlborough-st.	do.	28	0	10	0
Miley, Bridget ..	84 Gt. Britain-st....	New Milk	44	3	0	0
O'Connor, Patrick	20 Little Denmark-street	do.	8·9	2	0	0
Plunkett, Joseph ...	35 Sth. William-st.	Buttermilk	20	2	0	0
Quigley, Patrick ...	71 Pimlico ...	do.	12	1	0	0
Ryan, Patrick ...	99 Coombe ...	New Milk	deprived of 25 per cent. of its fats, equal to 15 per cent. added water	1	0	0
Sutton, Samuel ...	16 Cuffe-street ...	do.		1	0	0
Tighe, Eliza ...	15 Tara-street ...	do.	7·5	1	0	0
			Total, £	29	0	0

During the Year 1896 the following Persons were, under the Provisions of the "Sale of Food and Drugs and Margarine Acts," successfully Prosecuted by Inspector J. J. Kane.

Name	Address	Article	Adulterated with per cent. of water	Fine		
				£	s.	d.
Bloom, Solomon	98 Clanbrassil-st., lr.	New Milk	29 per cent. fats abstracted	1	0	0
Boylan, Hannah	108 Summerhill	do.	10	2	0	0
Brady, Catherine	94 Francis-street	do.	10	0	10	0
Brady, Joseph	42 Francis-street	Whiskey	30 u.p.	3	0	0
Christian, Denis	33 Clarendon-street	Breach of Margarine Act	...	4	0	0
Cogan, Patrick	88 Gt. Britain-st.	do.	...	2	0	0
Condron, Maria	24 Exchange-st., lr.	Butter Milk	53	3	0	0
Coppinger, Robert	19 Newmarket	New Milk	18	2	0	0
Coyle, Owen	64 Gt. Britain-st.	Breach of Margarine Act	...	1	0	0
Dowling, Patrick	62 Bride-street	New Milk	43	3	0	0
Doyle, Thomas	9 Camden-st., lr.	Breach of Margarine Act	...	5	0	0
Dunne, Thomas	107 Britain-st., great	Butter Milk	70	5	0	0
Dycer, Charles	10 Newmarket	New Milk	15	2	0	0
Farrell, Thomas	2 Tyrone-st., upr.	do.	10	2	0	0
Fleming, Robert	62 Sandwith-st.	do.	21 per cent. fats abstracted	2	0	0
Healy, James	19 Constitution-hill	Whiskey	47 u.p.	10	0	0
Healy, Laurence	20 Werburgh-street	New Milk	12	1	0	0
Hughes, Sarah	208 Gt. Britain-st.	Butter Milk	35	3	0	0
Jones, Frederick	26 Abbey-st., lr.	Whiskey	33·7 u.p.	2	0	0
Kavanagh, Patrick	8 New-street	Butter Milk	22	3	0	0
Kelly, Bridget	123 Thomas-street	Refusal to sell sample	..	3	0	0
Kenny, James	30 Sth. City Market	Breach of Margarine Act	...	2	0	0
Kirbey, Michael J.	146 Gt. Britain-st.	Butter Milk	20	1	0	0
Lennon, James	64 Clanbrassil-st., lr.	Refusing to sell sample	...	1	0	0
M'Ardle, Mary	6 East Essex-st.	New Milk	18 per cent. fats abstracted	1	0	0
M'Donald, John	63 Marlborough-st.	Butter Milk	77	2	0	0
Do.	do.	do.	15	1	0	0
M'Grane, Wm.	12 Redcow-lane	do.	20	2	0	0
O'Brien, Rosanna	6 Johnston's-place	New Milk	44	5	0	0
O'Dwyer, John	32 Tyrone-st., upr.	Breach of Margarine Act	...	1	0	0
O'Toole, Patrick	35 Cornmarket	Butter Milk	30	3	0	0
Perkins, Robert	3 Whitefriar-street	New Milk	10 per cent. fats abstracted	1	0	0
Plunkett, Catherine	56 Mary's-lane	Refusing to sell sample	...	3	0	0
Plunkett, Patrick	56 Mary's-lane	Butter Milk	15	0	10	0
Reilly, Charles	94 Gt. Britain-st.	do.	12	0	10	0
Ryan, Patrick	99 Coombe	do.	35	4	0	0
Sammon, Sarah	11 Shaw-street	New Milk	10	1	0	0
Smith, Philip	182 Gt. Britain-st.	Butter Milk	17	1	0	0
Troy, Jane	12 Beresford-place	Whiskey	31 u.p.	3	0	0
Walsh, Agnes	37 Old Kilmainham	Breach of Margarine Act	...	3	0	0
White, William	142 Townsend-st.	Breach of Margarine Act	...	2	0	0
Wogan, Peter	3 Little Britain-st.	New Milk	18	3	0	0
				100	10	0

During the Year 1896. the following Persons were, under the Provisions of the "Sale of Food and Drugs and Margarine Acts, successfully Prosecuted by Inspector Timothy Lyons.

Name	Address	Article	Adulterated with per cent	Fine		
				£	s.	d.
Alpine, Esther	rere 19 Ballybough-road	New Milk	11 per cent.	2	0	0
Arthurs, James	157 Gt. Britain-street	do.	18 per cent. fats abstracted	1	0	0
Brennan, Patrick	1 and 2 Bonham-street	Whiskey	27 per cent. U. P.	1	0	0
Cogan, Patrick	58 Britain-st., great	Breach of Margarine Act	...	1	0	0
Cogan & Doyle	45 Talbot-street	do.	...	0	10	0
Cummins, James	34 King-street, north	do.	...	1	0	0
Curham, Samuel	46 Sth. Richmond-st.	Linseed Meal Adulterated	...	0	10	0
Dunne, Teresa	7 and 8 Florence-st.	Butter	60 per cent. foreign fats	5	0	0
Fulham, Eliza & Thos.	3 Bridewell-lane	Buttermilk	37 per cent.	1	0	0
Hanlon, Stephen	82 Lr. Dorset-street	New Milk	30 per cent.	1	0	0
Hayden, Catherine	136 Lr. Gloucester-street	do.	15 per cent.	2	0	0
Hickey, James	58 & 59 Circular-rd., sth.	Breach of Margarine Act	...	3	0	0
Horan, Michael	101 Gt. Brunswick-street	Butter adulterated with 75 per cent. of foreign fats	...	3	0	0
Kavanagh, Maurice	75 Coombe	Breach of Margarine Act	...	5	0	0
Kirby, Michael J.	146 Britain-street, great	Buttermilk	18 per cent.	0	5	0
Lynch, Owen	114 Middle Abbey-street	Refusal to sell sample Whiskey	..	5	0	0
M'Donald, James	66 Dorset-street, upper	Breach of Margarine Act	..	3	0	0
Maher, Margaret	14 North Strand	New Milk	25 per cent.	1	0	0
M'Dowell, Wm.	41 North King-street	Whiskey 29 U. P.	...	1	0	0
Molloy, George	45 Dorset-street, upper	Breach of Margarine Act	...	1	0	0
Murphy, Bernard	8 Pimlico	New Milk, 40 per cent. fats abstracted	...	3	0	0
O'Brien, John	8 Duke-street	New Milk	19 per cent.	2	0	0
Parkinson, John	26 Gloucester-place, nth.	Butter adulterated with 75 per cent. foreign fats	...	2	0	0
Plunkett, Patrick	56 Mary's-lane	New Milk	37 per cent.	6	0	0
Rowe, Andrew	6 Patrick-street	Breach of Margarine Act	...	5	0	0
Russell, Patrick J.	132 Nth. Strand-road	do.	...	5	0	0
Wogan, Peter	3 Little Britain-street	New Milk	16 per cent	2	0	0
				63	5	0

Diseased and otherwise Unsound Food Condemned during the Year 1896.

				lbs.
173	Carcases Oxen and a quantity of pieces Beef		= Beef	70,329
198	,, Sheep	.. ,, Mutton	= Mutton	15,712
395	,, Swine	,, ,, Bacon & Pigs' Cheeks	= Pork	25,549
11	,, Lambs		= Lamb	462
29	,, Calves		= Veal	4,219
2	Boxes Tomatoes		= Vegetables	28
	Quantity of Fish		= Fish	36,860
		Total ...		153,159

SUMMARY.

		lbs.
Meat ...	...	116,271
Fish ...	...	36,860
Vegetables	...	28
		153,159

The following persons were convicted for having sold or for intending to sell Diseased or otherwise Unsound Food :—

	Fine. £	s.	d.
Cole, Walter L., Anglesea Market	10	0	0
Kavanagh, Thomas, 160 King-street, North ...	1	0	0
Killeen, James, Tichnevan, Carbury, Co. Kildare	0	10	0
Toole, Catherine, 55 Church-street	0	10	0
Williams, J., Kilmartin, Mulhuddert, Co. Dublin	10	0	0
	£22	0	0

The City Water Supply was examined monthly in 1896, with the following results:—

One Imperial Gallon (70,000 grains) contained—	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Total solid matters ..	Grains 4·2000	Grains 4·200	Grains 4·200	Grains 4·200	Grains 4·340	Grains 4·060	Grains 4·200	Grains 4·550	Grains 4·250	Grains 4·200	Grains 4·200	Grains 4·300
Including—												
Albuminoid ammonia ..	0·0080	0·0075	0·0070	0·0075	0·007	0·0070	0·008	0·007	0·0080	0·0070	0·007	0·007
Free ammonia ..	0·0015	0·0005	0·0005	0·0005	0·001	0·0005	0·001	0·001	0·002	0·0005	0·001	0·001
Nitrogen in nitrates and nitrites	trace	trace	trace	trace	trace	trace	trace	trace	trace	trace	trace	trace
Chlorine	0·994	0·994	1·0930	1·093	0·970	0·9700	0·970	0·970	0·020	0·970	0·970	0·970
Oxygen absorbed by permanganate of potassium solution—												
After 15 minutes at 80° F.	0·063	0·054	0·068	0·0680	0·062	0·062	0·063	0·070	0·069	0·065	0·061	0·051
After 4 hours ,,	0·142	0·129	0·127	0·1290	0·129	0·1300	0·130	0·124	0·142	0·124	0·119	0·124
Hardness before being boiled	1·7°	1·7°	1·7°	1·70°	1·7°	1·7°	1·7°	1·7°	1·7°	1·7°	1·7°	1·7°
Hardness after being boiled	1·6°	1·6°	1·6°	1·6°	1·6°	1·6°	1·6°	1·6°	1·6°	1·6°	1·6°	1·6°
The microscopical examination was	satisfactory	satisfactory	satisfactory	satisfactory	satisfactory	satisfactory	satisfactory	satisfactory	satisfactory	satisfactory	satisfactory	satisfactory
The colour of the water, when looked at in a tube two feet long, was	clear light yellow, a few suspended particles and slight sediment	clear, and light yellow, almost no particles or sediment	clear, and faint yellow, very few particles	clear, and light yellow, a few particles	clear, and light yellow, a ew particles	clear, and light yellow, almost no particles	clear, and light yellow, almost no particles	clear, light yellow, very few partic es no sediment	clear, yellow, ew particles no sediment	light yellow, almost no suspended particle or sediment	clear, light yellow, very few particles no sediment	clear, yellow, a few particles in suspension and a slight sediment
When the water was heated to 100° F. it exhaled	no peculiar odour	no peculiar odour	no peculiar odour	no peculiar odour	no peculiar odour	no peculiar odour	no peculiar odour	no peculiar odour	no peculiar odour	no peculiar odour	no peculiar odour	no peculiar odour

The fermentation of the water with sugar, regularly made, gave favourable results, showing absence of sewage fungi.

As statements affecting the purity of the Vartry water were made on several occasions, the Waterworks Committee, acting on my suggestion, requested Professor Frankland, an eminent water analyst, to examine the water from a bacteriological standpoint. Professor Frankland having no interest in the question, not being a resident in Dublin, would naturally be expected to give an unprejudiced opinion on the Dublin pipe water. The following is his report:—

CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT,
MASON COLLEGE,
BIRMINGHAM,

22*nd May*, 1896.

DEAR SIR CHARLES CAMERON,

I have to report to you on the bacteriological examination which I have made at your request, of a number of samples representative of the water supplied to the City of Dublin.

All the samples, seven in number, were collected by myself, personally, in specially sterilised bottles, on the afternoon of Saturday the 9th inst; and they were all submitted to gelatine-plate cultivation in your laboratory on the same afternoon, whilst the plate cultures thus prepared were taken by me to Birmingham, and there incubated in my laboratory.

The following results were obtained:—

SAMPLE NO. 1.—This was taken from the small open carrier supplying the filter beds, and is, therefore, representative of the unfiltered water coming direct from the Reservoir. This yielded 535 colonies per 1 cubic centimetre of water.

SAMPLE NO. 2.—This was taken from what is known as Clear Water Basin No. 2, and is representative of the filtered water coming from one group of filters. This yielded 290 colonies per 1 cubic centimetre of water.

SAMPLE NO. 3.—This was similarly taken from what is known as Clear Water Basin No. 1, and is representative of the filtered water coming from another group of filtered beds. This yielded 116 colonies per 1 cubic centimetre of water.

SAMPLE NO. 4.—This was taken from the main supplying filtered Canal water to a brewery in the City of Dublin, and may, as I understand, be taken as representative of this portion of the Dublin supply. This yielded 276 colonies per 1 cubic centimetre of water.

Sample No. 5.—This was taken at the same place, and immediately after No. 4. It yielded 270 colonies per 1 cubic centimetre of water.

Sample No. 6.—This was taken from a Stand Pipe affixed to the main in the yard of the disused Barracks. This yielded 432 colonies per 1 cubic centimetre of water.

Sample No. 7.—This was taken from a tap attached to the main in your laboratory, in Castle-street. This yielded 299 colonies per 1 cubic centimetre of water.

These results show that the unfiltered Vartry water contains for surface water only a very moderate amount of bacterial life. To appreciate, in fact, this relative freedom from bacteria, I may remind you that in the Thames water, prior to its treatment by the London Water Companies, I have generally found from 10 to 20 times as many, and sometimes 200 times as many, bacteria as in this unfiltered Vartry Water, although the latter contains more than I have found in the water of Scotch Lochs, such as Loch Katrine water as supplied to Glasgow, and the water of Loch Lintrathen supplying Dundee.

The examination of the two filtered samples shows that in the process of filtration, about 62 per cent. of the bacteria present in the unfiltered water were removed. Possibly a greater efficiency might have been indicated by taking samples of the water as it issues from each of the filter beds, as some multiplication of the bacteria present may take place during the time that the water remains in these Clear Water Basins. I should mention, that the sand employed for filtration impressed me of being of remarkably coarse grain, and I think it very probable that superior results would be obtained if a finer sand were used. Certainly, the number of bacteria in these filtered samples is greater than should be present in efficiently filtered water, being in excess of that found in filtered water, which initially, *i.e.*, prior to filtration, is much richer in bacterial life than the Vartry.

The number of bacteria found in the samples taken at the Barracks and at the laboratory, shows that some multiplication takes place between the filtration works and the City, but the considerably larger number found in the Barracks tap, is probably due to local multiplication in the main, in consequence of this tap being, as I presume, not much drawn upon at present.

As regards the nature of the bacteria in the several samples of the Vartry water, I made a special examination for the bacillius coli communis, by the method of phenol-broth cultivation of each sample, but although this test was applied in duplicate throughout, not one of the Vartry samples, either unfiltered, filtered, or as distributed in the City, responded to the test.

The two samples of the Canal water which I examined, contained much the same number of bacteria as were present in the filtered Vartry waters. On submitting these samples to the phenol-broth test, I obtained evidence of the presence of a micro-organism resembling in some respects the b. coli communis, inasmuch as it gave gas-bubbles in the depth of the gelatine, but it was easily distinguishable from the b. colli communis on further examination, inasmuch as it neither caused milk to curdle when cultivated in the latter, nor did it yield the indol-reaction on cultivation in peptone-broth. In conclusion, I would state that from what I saw of the Vartry watershed, I am of opinion that it is a magnificent gathering ground, being, considering its extended area, but very scantily populated, whilst the great size of the Reservoir affords abundant opportunities for the purification of the water by sedimentation and oxygenation. I have, however, always recommended that exclusive reliance should not be placed in mere storage, and that surface waters should also be subjected to filtration. The works designed for this purpose just below the Reservoir, appear admirably adapted for their task, being sufficiently large to permit, as I understand, of a slow rate of filtration; they are also constructed, I believe, so that the head of water can only be very slightly altered. The depth of fine sand, again, I am informed, is considerably upwards of two feet; but, as already indicated, I am of opinion that an improvement might be effected in employing a finer grained sand. In fact, unremitting efforts should be made to reduce the number of bacteria in the filtered water to a minimum by the most careful attention to the now well-known factors involved in obtaining efficiency in filtration.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

PERCY F. FRANKLAND.

Sir Charles Cameron, Ph.D., F.R.C.S.I., etc.,
Medical Officer of Health,
Dublin.

Chemical Department.
Mason College,
Birmingham,
24*th June*, 1896.

Dear Sir Charles Cameron.

In response to the request of the Waterworks Committee of the City of Dublin, conveyed in your letter of the 17th inst., I beg, herewith, to offer the following remarks on the subject of the Vartry Water Supply.

1 The Vartry water is derived from a gathering ground which,

considering its enormous area, supports a very scanty population. As far as my inspection went, and from what I could ascertain by enquiry, there is upon the whole area only a single group of habitations to which the name of Village can be applied, and in the case of this, I understand that the sewage has been carefully diverted, thus avoiding all possibility of contamination from that source. The remainder of the population is scattered over the gathering ground in isolated houses.

2. That some contamination may arise from these isolated dwelling-houses is unquestionably possible, but the absolute amount of such contamination must be extremely small, and its proportion to the volume of water very minute. It is almost unnecessary to remark that with such a daily supply as is required by the City of Dublin, it is hardly within the range of practical politics to obtain anywhere a gathering ground of adequate size, which would not be liable to the possibility of such fractional contamination as that to which the Vartry is exposed.

3. Under these circumstances it is necessary to consider what barriers are interposed between such possible contamination and the water consumer. The line of defence appears to me to be an idle one.

In the first place, in the absence of systematically drained dwellings, contaminating matters must, in general, take a very circuitous route to the water, and in the percolation through soil such contaminating matters, both organized and unorganized, are for the most part either arrested or destroyed.

In the second place, assuming that a part of these contaminating matters generated in the several homesteads do actually gain access to the Vartry and its feeders, they will be carried into the Reservoir, in which, in consequence of its enormous capacity, their fuller progress would necessarily be arrested for a long period of time.

Now in such a reservoir, as has been shown by myself and others, there are the most important agencies at work tending to remove bacteria in particular. Thus, during the storage of water in reservoirs, the total number of bacteria present generally becomes very generally diminished, doubtless in consequence of the process of subsidence which goes on, whilst the vitality of pathogenic forms like the typhoid bacillus is rapidly destroyed, probably through the products elaborated by the common water bacteria. Thus, I have shown that typhoid bacilli remain in a living state for a longer period of time in Loch Katrine water when the latter has been sterilised than when it is in its natural condition and populated with the ordinary water bacteria.

From the results of my experiments in this connection, I am of opinion that when water is subjected to a prolonged storage of weeks, or even months, in reservoirs or lakes, the chance of any such bacilli being still alive, is extremely remote.

But even should these bacilli escape this ordeal of the storage reservoir, they will still be met by the third line of defence—the sand filter. The capacity of removing bacteria of all kinds possessed by this agent of purification is now so well established and generally known, that it is unnecessary for me to dwell upon it in detail, more especially as I have already in my previous report referred to this matter. But inasmuch as by the exercise of due precautions upwards of 99 per cent. of the bacteria present in the water can be removed by this means, I would again urge the desirability of rendering this third and last line of defence as perfect as possible.

4. When the existence of these three lines of defence against any possible contamination is borne in mind, it must be sufficiently obvious that, assuming any pathogenic bacteria to be at any time present on the gathering ground, the chance of their reaching the water consumer, must be excessively remote.

5. Under these circumstances, I am of opinion that the Vartry water complies with the most stringent demands of modern sanitary science.

I am,

Faithfully yours,

PERCY F. FRANKLAND.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARIES FOR THE YEARS 1870-96.

Year	Number of Analyses Performed	Examinations of Petroleum	Quantity of Unsound Food Condemned	Number of Persons Fined for Selling Adulterated Food, or for Breaches of Margarine Act	Number of Persons Fined for Selling, &c., Diseased Meat, &c.	Number of Persons Imprisoned for Selling, &c., Diseased Meat, &c.	Total Convictions	Amount of Penalties Imposed £	s.	d.
1870	219	...	391,057	15	23	4	42	156	18	0
1871	257	...	413,151	14	13	5	32	100	17	7
1872	523	...	332,961	67	25	2	94	434	5	0
1873	439	...	224,552	43	11	10	64	311	10	6
1874	405	...	258,682	37	4	6	47	150	5	0
1875	601	...	380,679	44	4	...	48	265	0	0
1876	1,001	...	229,111	68	10	4	82	271	5	2
1877	1,760	60	110,284	22	2	...	24	101	0	0
1878	1,700	58	243,084	14	4	...	18	52	11	0
1879	686	44	215,151	44	...	...	44	127	15	0
1880	758	72	262,497	65	1	1	67	321	0	0
1881	546	40	242,425	56	3	...	59	258	0	6
1882	979	87	187,845	43	...	...	43	194	0	0
1883	718	684	121,931	48	...	...	48	181	10	0
1884	894	27	152,572	63	2	...	65	297	0	0
1885	768	12	220,180	56	...	...	56	280	10	0
1886	428	4	214,694	43	...	...	43	211	0	0
1887	658	20	201,569	45	...	...	45	247	0	0
1888	289	20	78,721	32	3	...	35	187	0	0
1889	545	13	62,750	64	4	...	68	378	12	0
1890	532	8	82,669	67	10	...	77	248	16	0
1891	896	12	112,109	181	4	...	185	608	12	0
1892	839	6	108,042	138	14	...	152	443	14	0
1893	1,360	4	102,751	126	6	...	132	505	4	0
1894	1,317	10	228,415	166	14	...	180	537	3	0
1895	842	10	78,933	73	6	...	79	106	7	6
1896	1,005	5	153,159	82	5	...	87	214	15	0
TOTALS,	20.965	1,196	5,409,969	1,716	168	32	1,916	7,191	11	3

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